[illegible]he Bombay 18 Gazette

No. 13

1376.89

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[illegible]EW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1870. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

[illegible]ION.

[illegible] in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
For half year [illegible] delivered in Town	„ 28 0
including postage	„ 38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	„ 15 0
including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy [illegible]	„ 0 4
Back Number	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under:—	
First Insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	5 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. Each—Rupees 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers coastwise, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,241 tons, 250 H.P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on the 5th July 1870 at [illegible].

	July.		July.
Leave Bombay	5	Leave Madras	15
„ [illegible]	7	„ Pondicherry	[illegible]
„ [illegible]	9	„ [illegible]	[illegible]
„ [illegible]	10	„ [illegible]patam	21
„ Colombo	11	„ [illegible]patam	21
„ Galle	12	„ [illegible]	23
„ Negapatam	14	„ [illegible] Point	23
		Arrive Calcutta	24

During the S. W. Monsoon viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamer do not communicate with the ports of [illegible], Vingorla, [illegible], Cannanore, Tellicherry, [illegible], [illegible] pore, and Cochin. Passengers for these ports [illegible]. Native service may be landed at Narrakal, six miles [illegible] from whence they may proceed by back water to [illegible] on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Through-going Cargo and Passengers at Busorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under a Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, [illegible], Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly [illegible] service from England despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The Steam-ship MARTABAN, 515 Tons, [illegible] Commander [illegible], will be despatched on the [illegible] July 1870, at [illegible].

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE first class Steamer H. A. BRIGHTMAN, 517 tons register, will be despatched about the [illegible] July, and has accommodation for a [illegible] Passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the undersigned, [illegible]

BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. THOMAS and JAMES HARRISON'S S. S. ALHAMBRA will be despatched for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, on or about the 15th of July.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Alhambra.

Bombay, 29 June 1870.

P.S.—The Alhambra had a number of Passengers on her passage out, who expressed themselves to Captain Mee as well satisfied with the arrangements on board his Steamer.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Apulia, Tuscany, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the abovenamed Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, have been constructed in England with special regard to all the requirements of the Passenger Traffic from and to India.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food
Suez	38	22		8	
Port Said	40	24		9	
Messina	48	33		12	
Naples	50	35		13	
Leghorn	53	36		15	
Genoa	53	36		15	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to BREAK THE VOYAGE AT ANY OF THE ABOVE-NAMED MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first of the Steamers which have been built for this line, the INDIA, 2,000 tons, affording superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers, will be despatched from Bombay in the first days of July.

The s. s. INDIA has 52 first and 40 second class berths.

For prospectus and rates of freight apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 9th June 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MAR. SEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

FREIGHT.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without food
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 38	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain MARTINO, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.
(To follow the COSPATRICK.)

THE A. 1. Composite clipper Ship [illegible], 1[illegible] tons register, James B. [illegible], Commander. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers.

For particulars as to rates of freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per steamer DON, WATSON, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside the steamer to receive delivery of their Goods within 24 hours, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain WATSON will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the steamer's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.,
Agents per steamer Don.

Bombay, [illegible] June 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22-10.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephens, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and [illegible]. The new steamer [illegible], 1,400 tons, [illegible] on or about the 20th [illegible] and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX, 1,[illegible]00 Tons, on or about the 20th August.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versâ, in connection with the P. and O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:
FIRST CLASS......£13 ; SECOND CLASS......£9

Children under 10 years at HALF FARE; under 2 years, FREE.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—FIRST CLASS, £10-10 per head. SECOND CLASS, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., FIRST CLASS, £4-10; SECOND CLASS, £2-5. CHILDREN over 3 and under 10 years at HALF FARE.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (NOT INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT):—FIRST CLASS, £53; SECOND CLASS, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from BOMBAY by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, VIA SUEZ CANAL, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 20, Medow Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship PERUVIAN CONGRESS, from Liverpool, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

NANABHOY & SORABJEE,
Agents for Captain of the Ship Peruvian Congress.

Bombay, 27th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship PEMBROKESHIRE, Captain WILKINSON, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain WILKINSON will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has once left the ship's deck.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Wilkinson, ship Pembrokeshire.

Bombay, 29th June 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ORIENTAL MUSIC HALL WILL BE OPENED ON SATURDAY NEXT, JULY 2ND, 1870.

The Proprietor, in thanking his numerous Friends for their kind patronage, begs to say that nothing shall be wanting on his or his

WORTHY MANAGER'S PART

to keep the Music Hall highly respectable, where Gentlemen can spend a pleasant Evening.

TALENT OF [illegible]E PERIOD.

REFRESHMENTS OF [illegible]E BEST QUALITY.

Admission......Re. 1.

Doors open at 8-15 P.M. [illegible] Commence at 8-30 P.M.

Tickets to be had at the Oriental Exchange, Apollo Street, Fort.

TOM MANTLE, Manager.

BOMBAY CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be HELD at the Club House on FRIDAY, the 29th July 1870.

W. P. WALSHE, Honorary Secretary.

29th June 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The SALE of the SANTA CRUZ LAND, advertised to take place on SATURDAY next the 2nd July at 3 P.M. is POSTPONED until further Notice.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 30th June 1870.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—MR. CHARLES S. [illegible]TOW WILL CONDUCT Tudor Company's BUSINESS at Bombay from THIS DATE.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.

Bombay, 1st July 1870.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. [illegible] SHARE WILL BE PAID to the Shareholders at the Company's Office, No. [illegible] Meadow Street, Fort, on or after the 15th July next.

Shareholders are requested to produce [illegible] Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company WILL BE CLOSED from 6th to 15th July next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOMEJEE DINSHAW JILA, Secretary.

Bombay, 30th July 1870.

CAUSE. Are dear? No other change. X very few. Want [illegible] sadly. Write. EFFECT.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLING HOUSES, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by [illegible]EL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of LUCKMIDASS GIRDHURDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, who lately carried on business in partnership as Merchant in Bombay, under the style of RAMJEE LUCKMIDASS & Co.

Pursuant to the order made by the Honorable Mr. Justice Green, dated the 24th day of June, instant, NOTICE is hereby given, that an application on behalf of Luckmidass Girdhurdass, the abovenamed insolvent, will be made to the Sitting Judge in Chambers, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of MONDAY the 11th day of July next, for an order for the discharge of the said Luckmidass Girdhurdass under Sections 21 and 24 of Act 28 of 1865, and which order will then and there be made unless good cause be shown to the contrary.—Dated the 27th day of June 1870.

LEATHES & CRAWFORD,
Attorneys for Insolvent.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY by PUBLIC AUCTION. On THURSDAY, the 7th July, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage dated the 21st May 1868, and by order of the Mortgagee, KHUTULE ANUNDJEE RAMJEE, on account and risk of the Mortgagor, GHANCHEE RUSOOL MEETH and MAHOMED MEETHA, all that piece or parcel of Government LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement and dwelling-house erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Erskine Road, on the south side there, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 869, assessed under No. [illegible] containing by admeasurement 60 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the property belonging to the widow of the late Framjee Bomanjee Wadia, on or towards the west by the house of Kautree Joomabdoola, on or towards the north by sweeper's passage, on or towards the south by the said Erskine Road. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866, and in the matter of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith.

JAMES RANKEN and JAMES GEORGE SMITH, Liquidators of the said Company, } Petitioners.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on this day preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, of Counsel for the said Petitioners and upon reading the petition of the said Petitioners duly declared upon this the twenty-third day of June 1870, and the affidavit of James George Smith, sworn and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the First day of September 1870 as the day, on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their Debts or Claims or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved; and this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be, and they are hereby, authorized to issue Advertisements requiring the Creditors of the said Company, on or before the said First day of September 1870, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to the said Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims on or before the said First day of September 1870, and warning them that in default of their complying with such Advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 23rd day of June 1870.

By the Court,
(Sd.) G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Prothonotary.

Seal.
(Sd.) G. H. FARRAN,
The 29th day of June 1870.

Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, above set forth, all persons Creditors, or claiming to be Creditors, of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to the Petitioners on or before the 1st day of September next, and to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims on or before the said 1st day of September; and Notice is hereby further given, that in default of such Creditors and Claimants complying with the Requisitions of the above Notice, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved.—Dated this 30th day of June 1870.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For self and Co-Liquidators, } Liquidators.

WANTED.

WANTED, three pleasantly situated and tolerable sized ROOMS in a healthy locality, not far from the Fort, with BOARD and STABLING. Apply to CRESSON and WOODHALL.

Bombay, 27th June 1870.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the TOP FLOOR of a House situated at No. 6 Apollo Street, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, Solicitors. For particulars apply to RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 4 Rampart Row.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession on Malabar Hill, the Commodious Bungalow, MALABAR CASTLE. For particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April 1870.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

[illegible] GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
NOTICE.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN AD-INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANK
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.
22 APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIPCHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 25 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
[illegible]	Tervagona Screw Jacks
Smith's English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	[illegible] Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements at the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great, and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.
THE SOVEREIGN BOOT
(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the receipt of twenty-one shillings sterling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL AND WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, London, W.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—I have THIS DAY REMOVED MY OFFICE from No. 7 Forbes Street to No. 22 Apollo Street.

FRED. HOYER.

Bombay, 30th June 1870.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED OUR OFFICE from Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.'s Buildings to No. 6, opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

MOOLJEE THACKERSEY & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 30th June 1870.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.—After the 30th June next NO INTEREST will be allowed on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at this Agency.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. SIMPSON,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 17th June 1870.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our STABLES to the Back Bay Compound, Girgaum, where all Orders will be thankfully received.

Shigrum and Horse per day (ordinary work)	Rs.	4
Brougham Ditto		5

Horse Fodder for Sale at Rs. 5-8 per cwt. or Rs. 30 per candy of 6 cwt.

Job Horse to let for any period.

BIERS & Co., Stables.

MEASUREMENT OF PATENT BALES.—It is hereby notified, that the MEASUREMENT FEE on all PATENT BALES of COTTON, WOOL, HEMP, and other Produce measured under the scheme of measurement recently adopted as an experiment by the Chamber of Commerce, will, on and after MONDAY next, the 4th July, be RAISED from ONE QUARTER ANNA to ONE HALF ANNA per BALE, during the monsoon months.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 29th June 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited, are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).

SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

NOTICE.—FORTY RUPEES on each Old Share and TWENTY-SIX RUPEES on each New Share, in the Company WILL BE PAID in Cash to the registered holders thereof, respectively, on presentation by them of their Share Certificates at the Office of the undersigned on and after MONDAY, the 4th day of July 1870.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL,
W. G. HALL,
} Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 29th June 1870.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—The undersigned having been appointed ATTORNEY in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, MR. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee [illegible] Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the scheme of reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—Times, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Française, established 10 years.

GADDUM & Co.

Bombay, 12th April 1870.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, to the Estate of HENRY JOSEPH HERSCHEL GRIESBACH, late of Dorundah, Chota Nagpore, in the East Indies, Assistant Surgeon in Her Majesty's 10th Madras Native Infantry, deceased, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to PETER PEARSON, of Bombay, Gentleman, NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said Henry Joseph Herschel Griesbach are required to send in their Claims against his Estate to the said Peter Pearson, at the Office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., of Bombay, or to the undersigned, as his Solicitors, within one month, and that the said Administrator will after that date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said Henry Joseph Herschel Griesbach without reference to any Claims not sent in by that date.

HEARN, CLEVELAND AND PEILE.

Bombay, 16th June 1870.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY WILL BE HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of July 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the following business, viz.—

1. A Memorandum from the Under-Secretary to Government (General Department) No. 1137, dated 13th May 1870, forwarding Copy of a Government letter No. 1133, appointing Captain Hector Tulloch Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality.

2. To appoint Clerk to the Justices in the place of the late Mr. C. E. Stanger Leathes.

3. Such part of Government Resolution No. 17 C. W.—72, dated 31st March 1870, as relates to the subject of the Water Supply of Bombay, with a Memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner on the subject.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 27th June 1870.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY the 6th proximo, for the PURCHASE of the HULLS of H. M.'s Steam Vessels LORD ELPHINSTONE and EARL CANNING, with their Masts, Yards, Standing Rigging and Fixtures. The former Vessel built of iron at Port Glasgow in [illegible], [illegible] long, 30 feet 6 inches beam, draft of water 12 feet when light, 15 feet when deep; and the latter built of iron at Port Glasgow in 1866, being 641 27/100 tons, 150 horse power, 223 feet 3 inches long, 30 feet 6 inches beam, draft of water 12 feet when light, 15 feet when deep.

A deposit of 10 per cent of the Purchase Money to be paid into the Bank of Bombay on the acceptance of the Tender and the remainder on delivery of the Vessel or Vessels—the acceptance or otherwise of the offers made for these Vessels being subject to the approval of Government. The Vessels are open to inspection by application on board, and any information may be obtained at this office.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th June 1870.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail-Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON AND Co.

NOTICES.

PRINTING MATERIALS & MACHINERY,
HUGHES AND KIMBER, LONDON.
Agent in Bombay,

Meadow Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

IMPROVED ATHOL PRESS, 19 by 26, with 6 Iron plates.

J. NEUBERG.

PAGING MACHINE, to work with Treadle, with Iron Stand, Mahogany Ruling Table, Inking Apparatus, Tape, and two sets of Figures.

J. NEUBERG.

CARDBOARD CUTTING MACHINE.

MILLBOARD CUTTING MACHINE.

BRASS RULES AND LEAD CUTTERS.

PATENT ALBERT PAPER CUTTING MACHINE.

J. NEUBERG.

INK TABLES, LITHOGRAPHIC ROLLERS, WROUGHT IRON CHASES of sizes, PICK and LEY BRUSHES, BOXWOOD SCRAPERS.

J. NEUBERG.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at the Bombay Gazette Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP and SIR CHARLES SARGENT in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS, AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,
25, Apollo Street.

Studio open from 9 till 5, earlier by appointment.

PORTRAITS and GROUPS taken daily—CARTES, VIGNETTES, CABINETS, and FULL SIZE. Photos copied, enlarged, and painted in Water Colours and Black and White.

LOCKET and BROOCH PORTRAITS, exquisitely finished in Water Colours.

GROUPS, BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, &c., photographed anywhere in Bombay without extra charge.

NATIVE CHARACTERS and VIEWS (both large and small) of Bombay and Presidency always kept in stock.

Prices on application.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap	Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto	35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.

A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers	Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds	
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	30
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats	Rs. 5 to 6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats	7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-6 by [illegible], [illegible] Counting Stands, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

TERMS CASH.

17 Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the

FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL,
(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),
By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel; and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.

Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RHEUMATISM may be quickly relieved by wearing

SCHMIDT'S FOREST WOOL,

A balsamic fibre prepared from the leaves of the Maritime Pine.

Undervests	each	Rs. 8 0
Socks	per pair	„ 3 0
Forest Wool in Wadding	per oz.	„ 1 8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒIA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Sai-crubici)	12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1856, by a process of his contrivance; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

If acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb, Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY......ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
POONA......EAST STREET.
CALCUTTA......BELATEE BUNGALOW.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—IN ALL INSTANCES WE GUARANTEE the QUALITY and PURITY of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high-class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure light dry Wine	[illegible] 0
20 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	SINGLE MARSHES, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

* Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

17 0	Light Hock	15 0
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauneberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Médoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0*	Bataille[illegible]	18 0
20 0*	Beychevill[illegible]	18 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0*	B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
29 0	A Red—Quality as above, but drier	18
26 0	C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3 White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
	[illegible]	29 0

36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8
42 0	CHATEAU Y QUEM, the pure juice of a selected grape grown on the Chateau Y'Quem Estate	38 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) should be expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.

Fine Old Tom—PAYNE'S Cream of the Valley—Holland's Gin—Whiskey, Scotch and Irish—Orange Bitters—Jamaica Rum—Ginger Wine—Vermouth.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa—Maraschino de Zara—Noyeau—Cherry Brandy.

BASS'S BEER,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co.
Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6	per dozen	Quarts.
„ 12	„	Magnums.

GUINNESS'S XXXXX STOUT.
JUST LANDED

Strongly recommended to Invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

Pints at Rs. 5 per dozen.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, just received ex SAM MENDEL from Messrs. T. Oakes & Co., of 10 Austin Friars, London. These Wines are largely consumed in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies:—

Pale Dinner Sherry, Bronze Caps, at Rs. 15 per dozen.		
Fine Dry Pale Sherry, Green	„ 19	„
Superior Old Pale Sherry, Yellow „	„ 24	„

LEGGATT & Co.

THE Undersigned have for SALE at their Godowns the following SHIPMENTS:—

Hennessy's Brandy, one Star	Rs. 21 per dozen.
Ditto two Stars	24 „
Ditto three Stars	29 „
Martell's Brandy, one Star	21 „
Ditto two Stars	24 „
Ditto three Stars	26 „
Lelegard's Champagne	30 „
Stewart's Portwine	20 „
Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts	4-8 „
John Beggs' Whiskey	Rs. 17 per Jar of 2 Gallons.

All orders from up-country will have careful attention, and the customary allowances will be made for Cash to wholesale Traders and Messes.

25th June 1870. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,
WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

Bordeaux (a sound Breakfast Wine	per doz.	qts	Rs.	8 0
Do	„	pts	„	9 0
Do (old)	„	qts	„	10 8
Do do	„	pts	„	6 0
St. Estephe Medoc (recommended)	„	qts	„	[illegible]
Do ditto	„	pts	„	7 0
St. Julien do	„	qts	„	13 0
Do do	„	pts	„	7 8
High Wines from		Rs. 14	to	30 0
Sherries from		„ 16	to	24 0

BRANDY.

Hennessy's 3 Stars * * *	per doz.	Rs.	30 0
Do 2 do * *	„	„	24 0
Do 1 do	„	„	21 0
Martell's	„	„	23 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Champagne Manuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system patented	„	qts	„	30 0
Do do do	„	pts	„	16 0
Old Tom (Swaine & Bords)	„	pts	„	16 0
Whisky (Irish)	„	pts	„	15 0
Maraschino	„	pts	„	3 0

BEER.

Bass's Beer, Bottled by Stone	per doz.	qts	Rs.	6 0
Do do do	„	pts	„	4 0
Tennents Beer, 1st quality	„	qts	„	5 0
Do do do	„	pts	„	3 4

PORTER.

Tennent's Porter	per doz.	qts	Rs.	5 0
Do do	„	pts	„	3 4
Vermouth Noilly Prat	„	qts	„	15 0
Do do	„	pts	„	8 4

Bills paid within one month of delivery will be considered as Cash Payment, and we shall allow 2 per cent. discount.

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines, and Spirits and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

NOTICES.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS IN INDIA.

SOUNDY & Co. beg to call the attention of the Public to their large stock of PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS, lately augmented by fresh arrivals.

S. & Co. will during the Monsoon make considerable reductions on their Catalogue Prices, for Cash Transactions, so as to clear out the present stock, to make room for next season's consignments.

All instruments sold by S. & Co. are guaranteed to stand the climate of India. A large variety of other Musical Instruments always on hand.

PIANOFORTE SALOONS,
2 AND 3 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE DOUBLE PATENT
GAZOGENE,
OR
DOMESTIC SODA WATER APPARATUS,

For the immediate production of Hygienic Gaseous Mixtures SODA WATER, SPARKLING LEMONADES, CARBONATED WATER, MINERAL WATER, &c., &c., &c.,

The IMPROVED DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE is made to hold six bottles of Soda Water and as the cost of one charge to produce the six bottles is less than three annas, it reduces the Soda Water to the cost of about six annas per dozen bottles.

The Soda Water, Carbonated Water, &c., &c., will keep for days without deterioration.

THE IMPROVED DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE

is an ingenious contrivance for placing at the disposal of private individuals an Apparatus by which the most refreshing and healthy beverages can be produced at a very trifling cost, and in which the operator can ensure having pure water employed.

It is impossible to enumerate the thousand and one delightful drinks that can be produced by the use of the Gazogene with various flavouring mediums; even the most celebrated MINERAL WATERS can be closely imitated by using the required ingredients.

Price of the Improved GAZOGENE of the Six Soda Water Bottle Size, with two boxes of Powders, each box containing twelve charges, Twenty Rupees, Net Cash.

GAZOGENE POWDERS.

Twelve Blue-papered Powders } All enclosed in
Twelve White-papered Powders } one hermetically sealed
Twelve Yellow-papered Powders } Tin Box.

Rs. Two per Box, or Rs. 20 per dozen Boxes. Net Cash.

N.B.—The Three Twelve Powders combined produce 72 bottles of Carbonated Water or of Soda Water,—computing the size of ordinary Soda Water Bottles.

To prevent misunderstanding SOUNDY & Co. beg to state that their terms are

FOR CASH ONLY.

Parties wishing to have a Monthly or Quarterly supply of the Gazogene Powders, can be furnished accordingly by payment in advance.

An illustrated descriptive Pamphlet sent free by post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—We have received instructions from the shippers to clear out the remainder of a consignment of HENRI KLASERER'S celebrated WINES and BRANDIES at a reduced rate to make room for fresh shipment to arrive via SUEZ CANAL.

We guarantee all to be pure and unadulterated and the first expression of the best Grapes.

The following are the reduced rates for cash with order:—

FINE FLAVOURED BORDEAUX WINES.

CLARET.

Excellent quality mellowed character. White Capsule per dozen......Rs. 11 0

ST. JULIEN 1865.

A fine Wine, soft and of full Bouquet. Black Capsule per dozen......Rs. 16 0

MARGAUX 1865.

A choice expression of a fine vintage, and strongly recommended. Blue Capsule per dozen......Rs. 20 0

SHERRIES.
GOLDEN SHERRY.

A rich and luscious Wine. White Capsule per dozen......18

FINE SHERRY.

A wholesome, invigorating Tonic Wine. Black Capsule per dozen......Rs. 22 0

EAST INDIA SHERRY.

Double voyaged and of remarkably fine quality. Blue Capsule per dozen......Rs. 26 0

BRANDIES.

KLASERER'S FINE COGNAC	Rs. 20 0
—— RUBY BROWN BRANDY	„ 2[illegible] 0
—— "IN VINO VERITAS" BRANDY	„ 2[illegible] 0
—— VIEUX COGNAC	„ 30 0

Originally of the highest flavour and character, its careful preservation in bulk for many years has gradually imparted to the VIEUX COGNAC a tone and character which render it in every [illegible] Superb Brandy. For an invalid or for any highly organised [illegible] demanding great DELICACY OF FLAVOUR AS WELL AS [illegible] this brandy stands unequalled.

HENRI KLASERER'S [illegible], BRANDY convenient for Travellers, each Flask IS WARRANTED TO CONTAIN THE TWELFTH PART OF AN IMPERIAL GALLON.

Case containing 24 Flasks......Rs. 23 0

To save all unnecessary correspondence, it may be stated that SOUNDY & Co.'s terms are STRICTLY FOR CASH. There can be no reason why just and honourable paymasters should be mulcted to make up for the defaults of those who will not or cannot pay, or who require indefinite credit.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY & COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders. Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

DESPATCH BOXES.

TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, &c. &c.

	Rs.
The "ALLIANCE" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK, having three folds or openings, presenting a most convenient slope for writing, and allowing a large space for documents, with the following fittings:—cash book and journal, blotting book, two patent inkstands, a supply of paper and envelopes, ivory rule, paper knife, eraser, penknife, scissors, silver pencil and pen-holder. In best grained Russia, lined with Morocco, fitted with new patent spring lock, and enclosed in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 6½)	108
The "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BOX, with three folds or openings, fitted with stationery, cutlery, &c., as above, in best Russia, lined with Morocco, new patent spring lock, in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 7)	100
The "LADIES" PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASE (size 13 by 9½ by 6), rounded top, covered with green Morocco, gilt Grecian design, lined with satin-wood, sunk handle, long tubular hinges. Mordan's lock and fastenings, all richly gilt and engraved, fitted with best stationery, cutlery, ivory and silver articles, two inkstands, Morocco blotting cases, &c.	84
The "UNIVERSITY" DESPATCH BOX, with writing slope, and tray for stationery, highly finished, in best Russia leather, size 16 inches	84
The "GLADSTONE" DESPATCH BOX, size 14 in. by [illegible] in. by 7 in. high, a convenient and portable Desk, with ample space for envelopes and paper, fitted with inkstand, pen-tray, blotting book, the opening forming a writing slope, lined with Mahogany, covered with best Roan leather, with Sunk handles	40

TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, OR TRAVELLERS' WRITING CASES.

LARGE OCTAVO TOURISTS' CASES, with safety ink, light box, paper and envelopes, and loose blotting book, size 9½ by 6 by 2½ inches:—

	Rs.
In Turkey Morocco, lined Roan, gilt double-action lock, or in Russia......from	18
The [illegible] WRITING CASE, octavo, fitted [illegible], double-action lock fitted	[illegible]
THE ELGIN WRITING CASE......Cash price	2[illegible]

THE ELGIN WRITING CASE, from its compactness, lightness, and comprehensiveness, supersedes the ordinary despatch boxes and desks in travelling. It is so constructed that it can be expanded and contracted at pleasure. The Elgin Writing Case possesses all the advantages of the Despatch Box, being at the same time only one-third its weight and size. For travelling or campaigning it has been pronounced "the best Writing Case ever invented."

TOURISTS' EXPANDING CASE, very compact in arrangement, Russia, lined Roan, with gilt double-action lock	20
TOURISTS' QUARTO CASES, as above, size 11½ by [illegible] 2 inches, in Russia, with gilt double-action locks	50
LADIES' PRESENTATION QUARTO CASES, in Russia, gilt elegant, lined with best French watered silk, gilt handle plates, extra gilt and engraved locks, a superb case for presentation	[illegible]2
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES, FOOLSCAP size, fitted, admirably adapted for Indian use, with double-action lock	[illegible]
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASE, large OCTAVO size, lined French Morocco	[illegible]
TRAVELLER'S QUARTO WRITING CASE, in [illegible] Morocco with lock	[illegible]

TRAVELLING or DRESSING BAG[illegible]
For Ladies or for Gentlemen.

Handsomely fitted Bags, fitted with Glass Bottles, with Tops, Comb and Brushes, Cutlery, &c., with abundance for Sundries or Clothes, forming a most complete and Travelling Companion.

First size, best Morocco, 80 Rs.
Large size, best Morocco, 120 R[illegible]

Neat Hand BAGS or VALISES for Travelli[illegible] Grained Leather [illegible]

"COURIER" or Travelling Bags with Str[illegible]

LEATHER WORK-BASKETS of very [illegible] best Morocco Leather, lined with Silk, [illegible] style, in three sizes, beautifully fitted. Rs. [illegible]

LEATHER WORK BOXES, fitted, co[illegible] Embossed border, very pretty [illegible]

The "TATTING" Companion, baloon [illegible] silk, fitted [illegible]

Very Elegant Ladies' WORK CASES, [illegible] Morocco, with sunk handle, lined and [illegible]

ELEGANT CASES, fitted with Inst[illegible] for Ladies' use, in Russia leather [illegible]

Ladies' HANDKERCHIEF BOX[illegible] in Morocco leather, lined with [illegible]

Ladies' GLOVE BOXES, Morocco [illegible]

Ladies' SCENT CASES, Morocco [illegible] lock, with spring at the back [illegible]

SOUNDY A[illegible]
HUM[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 30.

Allen, Lieutenant, 107th Regiment, on duty, from Hazareebaugh.
Collins, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 30.

Martin, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.
Crawford, Apothecary, Staff Medical Department, to Ahmednuggur.
Glasford, Major, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Nagpore.

BOMBAY ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 29th June 1870.

With reference to G. G. O. 423, 20th instant, Major Cooper, Acting Judge Advocate, is posted to the Northern Division.

With reference to G. G. O. 447, 22nd June, Captain Hall, Brigade Major, is posted to Poona, and Captain C. J. Anderson, Staff Corps, is transferred from Mhow to the Sind Division.

Major W. S. Anderson, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Poona.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

28th Regiment N. I.—Major E. A. Green, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Macleod, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieutenant J. W. Bernard (B. Battery E. Brigade) from 15th May 1870, to 14th September 1870, to remain in England on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery.—Captain (Local Major) L. P. Hall, D. Battery 9th Brigade from 26th July 1870 to 31st October 1870, to remain at Paunchgunny on medical certificate.

49th Foot.—Surgeon R. H. Beale, to Mount Aboo, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate.

Ordnance Department.—Sub-Conductor J. Hickey, to Bombay, from date of departure for 30 days, on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 30.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. G. Watts, Staff Corps, is appointed to act as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, in succession to Major Hobson, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

Assistant Surgeon E. A. Lawrence, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Captain A. S. Heyland, R.A., Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

Captain E. R. C. Wilcox, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant W. H. D. Jones, H. M.'s 59th Foot, is admitted to the Staff Corps on probation.

The undermentioned medical officers are brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces in this Presidency from the 18th instant, the date of their arrival at Bombay:—

Staff Assistant Surgeon J. Fraser, M.D.
Staff Assistant Surgeon W. Sharpe, M.D.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are made:—

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Francis Eunyer to be Deputy Commissary, Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Ensign Henry Penrose to be Assistant Commissary, Conductors David [illegible] (Supernumerary Percussion Cap Factory,) and David Vint to be Deputy Assistant Commissaries, Sub-Conductor and acting Conductor John Spittall to be Conductor, and Magazine Serjeant and acting Sub-Conductor Alexander Graham to be Sub-Conductor, from the 19th June 1870, in succession to Connell, invalided.

Conductor Charles McMillan to be acting Deputy Assistant Commissary, Sub-Conductor John Graham to be acting Conductor, and Magazine Sergeant Augustus Harman to be acting Sub-Conductor, from the 19th June 1870, in succession to Vint, on medical certificate in Europe.

Lieutenant Charles Alexander Cuninghame, Bombay Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain from the 20th June 1870, date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Ensign John DeBurgh Lynch, 95th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 14th Regiment N. I., having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the 5th May 1869, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Ensign Lynch to have the rank of Lieutenant from the 5th May 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The following acting promotions in the Ordnance Department are made:—

Deputy Assistant Commissary George Judd to be acting Assistant Commissary, Conductor Patrick Callaghan to be acting Deputy Assistant Commissary, Sub-Conductor John McIntosh to be acting Conductor, and Magazine Sergeant John Edward Humphreys to be acting Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 23rd June 1870, in succession to Walsh, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

Ensign and acting Assistant Commissary of Ordnance Patrick Walsh performed the duties of 3rd class Commissary of Ordnance in the Gun Carriage [illegible] from the 21st March to the 9th June 1870, inclusive.

The following extract from Station Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel C. Moyle, Commanding at Neemuch, dated 9th June 1870, is confirmed:—

Captain Hall, Staff Officer, being under instructions from Army Head Quarters, about to proceed to Poona to take charge of the office of Brigade Major at that station, the following appointments are made, subject to the usual confirmation:—

Lieutenant Murphy, Royal Artillery, to act as Executive Commissariat Officer in addition to his other duties.

The following adjustments of rank in the Commissariat Department are made:—

The promotion and reversions notified in G. G. O. No. 335, dated 10th ultimo, to have effect from 9th April last, the date of return from furlough of Captain VanHeythuysen, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, as per G.O.C. No. 239, dated 23rd idem.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, on account of the decease of His Highness Sir Juswunt Singjee, K.C.S.I., it has become necessary to make provision for the due management of the State of Bhownuggur during the minority of His Highness' son and successor, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to order that the administration of the State shall be conducted jointly by Mr. E. H. Percival and Mr. Gowrishanker Oodeshanker in the name of His Highness Thakore Tukhtsinjee.

Captain S. B. Miles acted as First Assistant Resident at Aden from the 29th April to the 15th May 1870, inclusive.

Major L. C. Barton, Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, resumed charge of his duties from the leave granted him in notification dated the 22nd February last, on the 18th instant, before office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the Government Notification dated the 17th June 1870, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, with the consent of the Government of India, to appoint Mr. Clarence Bovill Izon, acting Joint Judge of Ahmedabad District, to act as Joint Sessions Judge.

Mr. Kirparam Pretumdass Sobho, Head Moonshee to the Mooktyarkar of the Sacra Talooka, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Kurrachee District.

Azam Nurso Gunnesh Thute, temporarily appointed Subordinate Magistrate of Shirella, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Sattara District.

Mr. Wadhoomull Tuhilram Ajbani, Head Moonshee to the Mooktyarkar of Mahjunda, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Kurrachee District.

Mr. Punjoomull Kimutrai, Head Moonshee to the Mooktyarkar of the Kotree Talooka, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Kurrachee District.

The appointment of Mr. Charles Don Bentley, to be a Judge's Clerk on the Original Side of the High Court, on and from the 19th April 1870, has been confirmed.

Mr. W. H. Newnham made over charge of the office of acting Joint Judge and Session Judge at Kaira on the 21st instant, to the first class Subordinate Judge of that station, and proceeded to take up his appointment of acting Judge and Session Judge of Surat.

Mr. C. B. Izon received charge of his appointment of acting Joint Judge of Kaira, from the first class Subordinate Judge of that station on the 23rd instant, and made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1868.

Mr. T. S. Hamilton, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednuggur, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Ahmednuggur District.

Mr. A. H. Unwin, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Poona, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Poona District.

Mr. C. J. Mayhew, acting Remembrancer for Legal Affairs, assumed charge of his office on the 23rd June 1870.

Mr. W. H. Newnham, acting Judge and Session Judge, assumed charge of the District Court at Surat on the 23rd June 1870, from Rao Bahadoor Mookundrae Munirae, first class Subordinate Judge, and made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1868, on the same day.

Mr. J. W. Orr resumed charge of the offices of Prothonotary and Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Registrar of Her Majesty's High Court, on the 24th instant.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. King acted as Collector and Magistrate of Kaira, from 11th May to 9th June 1870, both days inclusive.

Azam Keshaolall Nathoobhai, Chitnis to the Collector of Surat, performed the duties of the Dufturdar of Surat from 6th March to 20th April 1870, during the absence on privilege leave of Rao Bahadoor Appajee Ramchander.

Mr. Pandoorung Dajee acted as Hoozoor Deputy Collector in charge Treasury at Kurrachee from 18th April to 17th May 1870, both days inclusive.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain H. Lee, R.E., received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Khandeish, from Captain D. Thomson, R.E., on the afternoon of the 18th June 1870.

(*Irrigation Branch.*)

Lieutenant A. Awdry, R.E., officiated as Executive Engineer, Kurrachee Collectorate Canals, from the 12th April to 12th May 1870.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Govind Withul Kurkaray, B.A., is appointed to act as Educational Inspector for Khandeish, Ahmednuggur, and Nassick, during Mr. Draper's absence on leave, or till further orders.

Assistant Surgeon T. Holmested assumed charge of the duties of acting Professor of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum in the Grant Medical College on the 7th instant.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Vessel.	Commander.	From.
	McDermott	Calcutta, April 22.
...ues Mor...	Guirand	Zanzibar, June 14.

DEPARTURES.

	Commander.	Destination.
	Mosey	Liverpool
	McRitchie	Liverpool.
	Lloyd	Batavia.
	Awern	Liverpool via Suez Canal.

...tis, to Liverpool, obtained her port

...load yesterday:—

...l via Kurrachee.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
25	Sattara (s)	Ballantine	Moulmein, June 18
	Flying Foam	Christianson	Liverpool, March 9
	Oxford	Vaux	Bombay, June 4
26	Scotia (s)	Saunders	Bombay, June 14
	Cashmere (s)	Lewis	Bombay, June 7

DEPARTURES.

June.			
25	Stirling (s)	....	....
	Coringa	....	....
	Codabux	....	....
	Prince	....	....

Now Ready,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time-tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora,' by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway
Madras Railway
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
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List of Travellers' Bungalows long the Trunk Roads of Western India.
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Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS—

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson, and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MAUNSELL.—June 29th, at Tanna, the wife of Captain Maunsell, R.E., of a son.

DEATH.

PHILIPPS.—June 27th, at Poona, at the residence of her sister, Margaret, the beloved wife of Thomas Philipps, Book-keeper to Messrs Macnee, Thomsen and Warneken, leaving her husband, one daughter, two sons, her only sister, brothers, and a large circle of relatives and friends to bemoan her irreparable loss.—R. I. P.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

WILSON.—June 23rd, at Burhampore, Tirhoot, the wife of M. J. Wilson, Esq., of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1870.

PERHAPS it is wholly unnecessary—because we all know that the virtuous elements predominate in Bombay—but at all events, if not necessary, it will be harmless to call on the mercantile public to support the Chief Magistrate's views of a practice, which Dr. Dallas assures us is "sanctioned by the most respectable commercial houses in Bombay." We agree with Mr. Connon that the practice of telling lies is shameful, that no amount of usage can make it good law or good morals. Nothing can be clearer than that a man tells a lie when he says he is in possession of goods which he has never even seen, or that he has shipped goods which he has not shipped. Nor is it less clear, to ordinary mortals at least, that when a man obtains money on documents which tell lies he obtains money under false pretences. The lawyers may dispute about it, and assure us that it is doubtful whether the offence is civil or criminal, but the hitherto received principles of morals and fair dealing leave no doubt about the matter. The practice, sanctioned or not, is a foul practice; those who have been guilty of it ought to be punished, if they can be found out and convicted; and the practice itself ought to be left to the rogues whom no laws can restrain, and who go upon the chance of escaping detection. We entirely agree with Mr. Connon that "the more respectable the houses," who can be got to disclose the practice, "the more rascally the practice is." Nor do we see that the guarantee makes any difference. The guarantee is an attempt to insure against fraud. It implies a possibility, nay a probability of fraud, and seeks security against it; for why take a guarantee if you have no suspicion? The Chamber of Commerce has spoken very plainly on the subject; but it is incumbent on the merchants of Bombay, not only to admit or deny that "the most respectable houses" sanction the evil practice of telling lies, but to take such steps as may be necessary to reduce the practice to a minimum; for, considering the proneness of man to evil doings, we can have no hope that the most strenuous efforts of the most respectable houses and the most unqualified censure of public opinion will eradicate the practice altogether. That is, however, no reason for inaction. Recent disclosures—everybody seems to have a mania for Mr. Connon's confessional—show that many dishonourable and criminal notions prevail and give rise to criminal and dishonourable deeds. For our part we hold that, in commercial as well as in private life, dishonourable actions are worse than crimes.

THE opinion that a change, more or less radical, must take place in the financial relations existing between the Supreme and the Local Governments has taken a strong hold on the public mind. The *Pioneer* has recently published several thoughtful papers on the subject, one being entitled "Local Finance—an Efficient Scheme." We have already laid it before our readers, for their information; but we trust our estimable contemporary will not have his hope fulfilled, and that he will *not* be able "soon to announce that a plan of the kind has actually been determined on by the Government." Briefly described the plan consists in giving the local Governments certain receipts, and imposing on them a specified expenditure which those receipts are to cover. Thus about six millions and a half would be local funds for local purposes, and the remainder imperial for imperial purposes. Now this strikes us as a very artificial, capricious and *un*-principled scheme. No reason can be assigned for placing the Excise and Assessed Taxes, the Forest Revenues, the sums derived from Public Works, Police and Education, and one-sixteenth of the Land Revenue in the category of Local Revenues, and charging the cost of these several departments against the receipts. It meets none of the objections to the present system of universal taxes over an area inhabited by many different peoples, subject to varied geographical and climatic influences, and to a sort of universal control, ineffective because it is universal. It would not diminish, much less reduce to a minimum, the contest raging year after year for the largest obtainable share of the whole revenues of India. It would not give the local Governments much, if any, additional interest in the growth of revenue, or in the diminution of expenditure; and it would lead to perpetual demands for a bigger slice of the land revenue, an item thrown into the plan to fill up a gap which would have a tendency to widen every year. Far from being elastic, and capable of being adapted to exigencies or growing needs, it is hard and fixed, and leaves no scope for development of revenue except by means of local taxation, no room for increase except by larger drafts on the land revenue. The paternity of the scheme is attributed to Colonel Strachey, and it is quite in accordance with the speeches of both brothers, who seem to aim at grasping the bulk of the present revenue for the Government of India, and to contemplate with equanimity a vast increase of taxation by local agency. But it has been well remarked that taxation does not lose its unpleasant and often oppressive character by being styled local. The odium incurred in raising it might be shifted from the Government of India to the local Governments, but the sum of the discontents, we had almost written disaffections, would be the same. The objects of any statesmanlike plan should be to reduce taxation, not increase it; and to secure for local Governments an interest in something besides expenditure—all the interest they feel or can feel now. The Strachey plan would not decrease taxation and would not awaken in the local Governments that a sense of responsibility in the raising and spending of revenue, now monopolized by the Government of India. It would merely replace one vexatious system by another more vexatious and really more arbitrary.

So far as we may venture to judge, the principle of Colonel Chesney's arrangement still appears the best, the most natural, and the most efficient. The principle is to decide what are imperial concerns, what sum of money is required to carry them on, and in what proportion each presidency, province or revenue-producing area should contribute to the imperial fund. The Government of India would then be brought into comparatively fixed relations with the subordinate Governments, and these, within their limits would recover that individuality and conditional independence, so essential to wise and vigorous administration. Of course other reforms would be needful—reform in the principle of administering the army, to wit; reform in the principle of levying taxation; so that while the army was brought under unity of management, taxation might cease to be uniform and become diversified. We do not underrate the immense difficulties which stand in the way of a reform so much required; neither do we recognize them as insuperable. Perhaps the greatest of all difficulties is the temper of the Government of India, which, like all bodies endowed with power, dislikes the idea of parting with an iota; more especially bodies controlling many millions of money and disposing of a stupendous amount of patronage.

MAJOR COOPER, Acting Deputy Judge Advocate, has been appointed to the Northern Division.

WE understand that the new College at Rajcote for the Princes and Chiefs of Kattiawar will be opened at the beginning of next year.

THE verses we quote elsewhere from an Australian paper are, whether new or old, a delightful specimen of Charles Mathews' "patter."

CAPTAIN HALL has been appointed Brigade Major at Poona, and Captain C. J. Anderson, Staff Corps, has been transferred from Mhow to the Sind Division.

"PUNCH" has been fortunate enough to find its second editor in Mr. Shirley Brooks, who is in every respect worthy to occupy the place so long held by Mr. Mark Lemon.

IT is officially notified that the administration of the state of Bhownuggur is to be conducted jointly by Mr. E. H. Percival and Mr. Gowreshunker Oodeyshunker, in the name of Thakore Tukhtsinjee, the young son of the late Thakore.

IT is reported that the Bengal Government has received instructions from the Government of India to levy a tax upon real property, not upon land, for the purpose of promoting the welfare of all classes, from the highest to the lowest, by rendering knowledge accessible to all.

CHARGES on account of boat-hire for the conveyance of officers and their chargers to and from vessels in which they have been granted free passages on duty will not be allowed in the case of individual officers, but officers moving with corps or detachments will be allowed the benefit of any arrangements made for the embarkation or debarkation of the troops to which they may be attached.

YESTERDAY'S official Gazette publishes revised rules for the examination of inspectors and chief constables of police in the Northern and Southern Divisions of this presidency. A note appended to them says—"It is in contemplation to consolidate and amend the laws relating to opium, salt, and abkaree. When this is effected, it should form a subject of examination. At present a knowledge of these laws will not be required."

THE following complimentary minute was written by the Viceroy when Mr. Wheeler left the Foreign Office:—"As Mr. Talboys Wheeler is about to leave the Foreign Department, to take up the appointment of Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, I desire to place on record my sense of the ability he has displayed and the good services he has performed in the important office which he has filled for so many years, as Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department. The numerous compilations and memoranda which Mr. Wheeler has drawn up are all distinguished by great clearness and accuracy, and form a most valuable portion of the records of the office. For a year I have had the Foreign Office under my personal charge, and have therefore had many opportunities of seeing Mr. Wheeler's work; and though I am glad he has received the promotion which he so much deserves, I regret that the Foreign Office is deprived of his valuable assistance."

THE well-informed Berlin Correspondent of "The Times," writing on the 1st of June, says—

> "The Khirgis rebellion is reviving in the steppe between the Caspian and Lake Aral. From the latest Orenburg intelligence we gather that the attack on Colonel Rukine's detachment was a more serious affair than at first appeared. The colonel, with two officers, two non-commissioned officers, 36 Cossacks, and one gun, had left Fort Alexandrovski, on the peninsula of Mangishlak, to collect the taxes imposed under the new statutes. They had not proceeded very far when they found themselves surrounded by the natives, and were taken prisoners without having the satisfaction of striking a blow. The fort, as we know, was then attacked, but shortly after relieved by reinforcements sent from the Caucasian shore of the Caspian. In the beginning of May a second attack was attempted. This time the Khirgis were several thousand strong, and in an engagement with the garrison, which boldly confronted them in the open field, killed some 20 Russians. In consequence of these disquieting events 5,000 fresh troops have been despatched from Orenburg to the river Emba, Fort Aktube, and other Russian positions in the western steppe. In the eastern districts of the Kirghis territory no actual outbreak has occurred, but the natives are reported to show a hostile disposition whenever coming in contact with travellers, and to molest them on the road to Turkistan, in the neighbourhood even of Orenburg and Orsk."

DURING the month of May the Indo-European Telegraph worked better than it had ever done before. The mean time occupied by messages via Turkey was 1 day 2 hours—2½ hours better than April, which presented a great improvement on previous months. Via Russia, again, the mean in May was immensely better than the mean in the case of the Turkish line, being only 7 hours 43 minutes. In April it was 10 hours 46 minutes. The number of messages in May was 3,792—3,708 being commercial and private, and 84 Government despatches. By Russia 1,406 were sent from Great Britain, and by Turkey only 234. In May last year the number of messages was only 140 more. A greater diminution might have been expected to follow the opening of the Red Sea line, but no doubt the improvement in the time occupied in sending telegrams has had the effect of increasing greatly the number of messages passing between Great Britain and India. At the same time the decrease in the revenue of the Mekran Coast and Submarine Telegraph is very decided, it having been in May 1869 Rs. 71,692 and in May 1870 Rs. 48,450. We presume the messages must have been shorter on the average in May this year.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 29TH JUNE.

In the House of Commons last night, Colonel Sykes moved an address to the Crown for an immediate redress of the grievances of the officers of the late Armies of the East India Company. Mr. Grant Duff regretted the revival of a question which had already been adjusted at the expense of Indian tax-payers. Lieutenant-Colonel Jervis complained that the compromise made by Lord Cranbourne had not been carried out.

The House then divided for the motion and the result showed 113 votes in favour of the motion to 92 against it.

Major Anson moved for a select committee to inquire into the hardships resulting from the supersession of Colonels of the British Army by Colonels of the Indian Army. Mr. Cardwell assented to the motion and it was agreed to.

IRISH LAND BILL.

The Irish Land Bill has passed the Committee of the Lords.

LONDON, 30TH JUNE, NOON.

The resignation of Trevelyan and the First Lord of the Admiralty is announced in consequence of differences with their colleagues on the Education question.

EUROPEAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Vice-Chancellor has dismissed the petition to wind up the European Assurance Society upon the ground that the petitioners had not paid the calls.

Vice-Chancellor James has been appointed Lord Chief Justice, in the place of Justice Selwyn, deceased.

OBITUARY.

Sir James Clark.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 29TH JUNE, EVENING.

The Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company have called a meeting with a view to authorize the raising of additional capital to lay a duplicate cable to Alexandria.

IRISH LAND BILL.

The Irish Land Bill has passed the Lords.

LONDON, 30TH JUNE, MORNING.

The "Times" of to-day, in an article on the grievances of Indian officers, urges an examination of the claims of unattached officers in India and an adequate increased indemnity in order to facilitate their retirement.

LONDON, 29TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera 8⅛d.

Exchange on India, 60 days' Bank Bills, 1s. 10⅞d.

By Indian Telegraph.

CALCUTTA, 30TH JUNE.

The "Friend of India" of to-day, in a second edition, says that the Duke of Argyll has sent out a second despatch fully approving the policy of the Government of India regarding the kind of education and the classes of natives having the greatest claims on the imperial funds.

INCREASED WATER SUPPLY FOR BOMBAY.

MEMORANDUM BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

BOMBAY, 23RD JUNE.

SHORTLY after the publication of the Government Resolution* on the report of the Commission, the daily papers published a communication from Dr. Blaney to myself, dated the 14th July 1869, in which Dr. Blaney, after weighing the advantages and disadvantages of the Shiwla, Canery, and Toolsee Schemes observed,—"If the Toolsee project can be executed as an independent source of supply, and at but little additional cost to that estimated by Mr. Aitken for making it an auxiliary to Vehar, then I cannot doubt its favourable reception by Government and the Bench of Justices."

Dr. Blaney proceeded to state how, from information of which he had become possessed, he believed the Toolsee Lake might be made an independent source of supply to Bombay.

I duly forwarded Dr. Blaney's letter to the Commission, but I believe that the Commission had already completed their proceedings when Dr. Blaney's letter was penned.

Be that as it may, the subsequent publication of Dr. Blaney's letter, after Government had confirmed the recommendation of the Commission regarding the Toolsee Lake as an auxiliary source of supply, drew public attention to the possibility of obtaining from the same spot an independent supply of water.

I felt that, at any discussion of the water supply question, there would be many members of the Bench and of the general public who, before sanctioning expenditure on an auxiliary scheme, would desire to be assured that an independent scheme was impracticable, and would demand a careful investigation of the proposal sketched by Dr. Blaney.

I accordingly directed the preparation of such further information as might be required by Captain Tulloch on his arrival; and he having carefully gone into the question, and worked out the details, I am enabled to report that it is quite feasible, as shown in the accompanying plan, to make the Toolsee valley an entirely independent source of supply to Bombay. That the extra supply thus provided will be 8½ to 9 gallons per head per diem, thus raising our daily supply from 10 or 11 gallons per head to 18 or 19 gallons per head; that the cost will not exceed 32 lakhs for 8½ to 9 gallons extra supply; whereas the Toolsee auxiliary supply scheme to supply 5 gallons to 6 gallons will be 16½ lakhs.

The independent scheme will, in the event of injury to the Vehar works, afford us nearly as large a supply of water as Vehar, and would thus save the city from a water famine.

It will be possible with it to serve abundantly all the highest and most distant points of the city, while, with certain simple connecting arrangements, the whole of the lower portion of the town can be supplied, in case of accident to Vehar, through the existing network of mains.

It will be seen that whereas Dr. Blaney proposed a 70-feet dam to supply 5 gallons per head, Captain Tulloch adopts the 90-foot contour, by which he will supply 9 gallons per head from the water impounded above the 35-foot contour. The estimate of cost includes a 30-inch main of extra thickness from Toolsee, by Bandora and Mahim, to Mahaluxmee in Bombay. The works are simple and easy to construct.

All the details and estimates, completed by Captain Tulloch, will be ready before the next meeting, and a model explanatory of the Toolsee Lake as an auxiliary to Vehar and as an independent scheme will also be lodged in the Town Hall.

As to the financial part of the question, I have to mention that I have ascertained the terms on which the Government of India recently advanced the Municipality of Calcutta 52 lakhs of rupees for the waterworks of that city.

The Government of India advanced the Corporation of Calcutta 52 lakhs, as a six per cent. loan, in three yearly instalments, to form part of the system of State Debenture loans for reproductive works.

Out of the six per cent. interest paid by the Corporation, four per cent, plus one per cent., contributed from the Imperial Revenues, goes to keep down the current charge for interest, and the remaining two per cent. is paid over to Commissioners to be annually invested in Government securities, as a sinking fund, accumulating at compound interest, for the redemption of the principal sum of 52 lakhs.

Similar terms would, of course, be accorded to the Corporation of Bombay, which, on the estimate for the independent Toolsee system, would thus have to find an annual sum of Rs. 1,92,000.

Now the water rate will during the current year yield Rs. 3,80,000. From this we have to deduct, as sanctioned by the Bench,—

Vehar Water Department maintenance, extension, &c.	Rs.	75,000
Annual Instalment to Government	„	1,75,000
	Rs.	2,50,000

Leaving a surplus, annually, on present returns of Rs. 1,30,000.

This surplus would under ordinary circumstances be devoted during the next three years to the payment to Government of the instalment left unpaid by former Boards of Commissioners, and to the Municipal Fund of the sums which it is still owed by the waterworks fund. (*See* Budget for 1870.)

But Government would assuredly consent to allow the sum due to it to stand over for two years until the new waterworks are complete and have become reproductive. And as to the debt to the Municipal Fund, which is a debt from one branch of the Municipality to another, this, too, with the consent of the Bench, can stand over for the present.

I therefore assume that there will be annually available towards the gross sum required (Rs. 1,92,000) the sum of Rs. 1,30,000 surplus in the Vehar waterworks fund. This would leave the small sum of 62,000, which is equivalent to a ½ per cent. rate.

I cannot doubt that the town would consent to this trifling addition to its burdens for two or three years to secure so large an additional, and, beyond all, an independent water supply. It is quite certain that the income derivable from these works, when complete, will far more than cover the entire charge of 6 per cent. payable to Government.

In conclusion, it is my duty to urge again the need for speedy action. Another season should not be allowed to pass, and that the dams may be well and cheaply constructed, it is essential that money should be available before October for the construction of temporary works to convey water to the spots where it may be needed.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Accompanying the above is a plan on a large scale of the Toolsee Valley Reservoir.

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* No. 17 C. W.—72 of 1870 of 31st March 1870.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I by no means wish to lengthen out the discussion about the nomination of native non-official members to the Legislative Council, but I think you have mistaken my views on the word *representative*, and will therefore, I trust, allow me a word of explanation.

In all that you say about the Council being "a Council of the Presidency," and an "assembly of nominees" chosen because they are "able and knowing men," the public are perhaps agreed. The conclusion you arrive at however that "there is nothing really representative in India" will fall with alarm upon many minds and provoke disquietude. I know you do not mean by this that the varied interests of the people of this country are not represented in the Legislative Councils; you only mean that these interests cannot be represented by their own nominee, that there can be nothing electoral allowed them, but that Government take care of these interests by selecting "able and knowing men."

You admit that "it might happen that all the best men were Deccanees or Guzeratees or Bombay-wallas," and if it did so happen, that in the Council they would not represent any particular province, town, or country, but "the whole presidency." The theory of this is undoubted, but it would perhaps occur in practice that the native non-official members of the Council were not able to represent some very large and important province, because they really, individually and collectively, knew nothing about the people and the country. You will say probably that His Excellency the Governor is responsible for this, and is the best judge of the men suited to the occasion. This would cut short the discussion, but not upon its merits, as I will presently proceed to show.

If it were now contemplated to appoint three Mahratta members to the Legislative Council, or to join two new Mahratta members to the one at present in the Council, it is fair to urge that only a part, and not the whole of the presidency, could be represented, if the representation of special interests should require unusual class knowledge connected with a part of the country outside of Maharashtra.

The Indian Council's Act empowers the Governor of Bombay to nominate non-official members "not less than four nor more than eight in number, *as to him may seem expedient*" (the italics are mine). This being so, as I have already remarked, the discussion might be cut short. But immediately following the Act we have a legislative despatch from the Secretary of State (Sir Charles Wood), in which the aims and objects of the Act are very clearly explained. In para. 13 it is stated:—

"The Imperial Legislature has by this Act provided, for the first time, for the admission of Europeans independent of the Government, and of the natives of India to take part in the important work of legislating for India. I have no doubt this measure will be hailed with satisfaction throughout the country. (1) I entertain as little doubt that your Lordship will be able to fill up these appointments in every way qualified to give the Government important and valuable assistance in matters that may come before it; (2) and I anticipate that the introduction of intelligent native gentlemen into the Council will bring to its deliberations a knowledge of the wishes and feelings of the native population, which cannot fail to improve the laws passed by the Council by adapting them to the wants of the great mass of the population of India." (3.)

Para 31. "The circumstances of different parts of India are widely different, and may even under the same general head of administration, require widely different measures of a practical character." (4.)

1.—The appointment of natives to the Council was expected to be "hailed with satisfaction throughout the country." Suppose the members of the six Legislative Councils of India to be elected in the way in which it is said the Bombay Council is to be elected; how about the general satisfaction of the country?

2.—The appointments are to be filled up by men "qualified *in every way* to give the Government important and valuable assistance in matters that *may* come before it," needs no remark.

3.—The gentlemen appointed to the Council are expected to "bring to its deliberations a knowledge of the wishes and feelings of the native population" so as to improve the laws and adopt them to the wants of the masses. Has it ever occurred that this expectation has not been realized?

4.—A Secretary of State has been able to pronounce authoritatively that the circumstances of different parts of India may require widely different measures of a practical character, but who should know better than the representatives of the masses what these measures should be?

By *representation* in the Council I mean the presence of men who could speak with confidence and authority about the wishes and feelings of large classes of the people, even although he might be a councillor for the whole presidency. The native councillor who should know the whole of this presidency, according to the spirit of Sir Charles Wood's despatch, would be a man worth seeing, even if his shadow were made up of a triumvirate.—Yours, &c., VOX.

30th June.

MERCHANTS AND CAPTAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A letter appears in your issue of this morning by a correspondent signing himself "A Shipowner," in which the writer, by way of explaining why many ships are consigned to native agents and dubashes instead of European firms, states that when a vessel consigned to a European house is fixed to load at a port other than Bombay the commissions on the charter invariably amount to nearly ten per cent.

Your correspondent particularizes the charges as follows:—

5 per cent to the ship's agents,
2½ per cent to the ship's charterers, and
4 annas per ton brokerage,

which he adds are debited to the ship.

It may be well to explain, in reference to what is stated above, that the latter item is paid by the consignee out of the commission earned, and that the address commission is an accompaniment to most charters of ships to load at "outports" and payable to the charterers without regard to any question as to agency.

It will, therefore, be apparent that the maximum commission earned by the local agent is 5 per cent only, less brokerage, (and in many cases not more than 2½ per cent is paid); and that your correspondent's communication somewhat misrepresents the facts.

The "agency fee" charged in the case of ships leaving the port in ballast seeking is authorized, and is a remuneration for services rendered, and, in some instances, for consideration given to the owners at home. Your correspondent considers it an unfair demand, and expresses his opinion that an agent is not entitled to make any charge unless a charter is procured; but it is necessary to remind him that many shipmasters are offered employment by their agents which but for caprice would frequently be accepted, and the result prove to be for the interest of the owners.—Yours truly, MERCHANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to answer "Shipowner's" letter which appeared in your issue of this morning, and also to say a word regarding "Mercator's" letter of yesterday. But, before all, allow me to give an emphatical denial to Mr. Dallas's statement before the Court that "the practice of signing bills of lading before actual shipment is sanctioned by the most respectable firms in Bombay." I have been connected with various Bombay firms for years, and affirm that none of those I have come in contact with would for a moment countenance such an evidently criminal proceeding. Dr. Dallas may possibly know of *some* respectable (?) firm who closed eyes and ears at the captain's transactions of that kind, and therefore I allow an attorney's latitude for using the above expression; but further on he says—"It has been countenanced by *almost every respectable* house in Bombay." This is an unmerited and highly unjust (to say the least) aspersion against the honour and straightforwardness of our European firms, which they should all resent. Dr. Dallas, who is entrusted with the business of various firms, must be well aware that none of *them* would authorise such transactions.

"Mercator" states that mate's receipts should accompany all bills of lading. "Mate's receipts" must be given up to the captain on his signing bills of lading. This is the custom all over the world, and the captain's guarantee that bills of lading cannot be obtained twice upon the same receipts. Besides, if "mate's receipts" became of more value than the master's," the positions would be inverted; further, if the "mate" by this becomes a responsible party, bribes would be offered to *him*, instead of, or in concert with, the captain, and surely a "mate" is as easily bribed as a "master."

"Shipowner" complains of almost 10 per cent. going off freights on commissions and brokerage! These are the dues of the trade and not too heavy for the onerous duties of the agent and brokers for several months, and of these every owner is well aware when sending his ship to India, and makes full provision for it. After full calculation he gives instructions to the agents here to accept freight at, say, £3 per ton; were there no such dues, he would willingly accept £2-17-6, and it would in no way improve the owner's profit, as freight would naturally be always for such a percentage lower as the reduction in charges would allow. ... to places where port dues a... greater, freights are better...

Competition, particularly ... wise and pound-foolish people, brings ... ceedings to life; to gain a small advantage ... richer and better equipped neighbours, they endeavour to save 5 per cent. commission and entrust their ships solely to their masters, exposing themselves to barratry from the one, or cheating or fleecing elsewhere.

If the words "Barratry of the Master" were omitted from insurance policies, it would do more towards preventing such occurrences as those of the Aurora and others and towards procuring us a, generally speaking better class of merchant captains than we now have, than anything else I can possibly imagine.

It is quite incomprehensible how insurance companies have accepted to guard the *owners* against barratry of the master, over whom the insurance companies have no control and who may be discharged and kept on at the will of the owner only. This has been often and often commented upon by magistrates enquiring into foul play of master or seaman, and the above quoted sentence in policies is, I have no doubt, and hope for the security of trade, now on its last legs.—Yours faithfully,

Bombay, 30th June. TRADER.

THE ARREST OF CURSONDASS MADHOWDASS.

YESTERDAY we reported that Mr. Cursondass Madhowdass and Captain Brown of the ship Teresa were brought up in the Fort Police Court before Mr. Connon, the Senior Magistrate, under warrants granted by him on the previous evening. Cursondass was charged with attempting to cheat by means of bills of lading signed before shipment of goods, and Captain Brown with abetment of that offence by signing the bills of lading, and that the case had been remanded until Monday next. Dr. Dallas applied that the accused should be admitted to bail but the magistrate declined, though, he said, he would be glad if Dr. Dallas applied to a judge of the High Court for an order that he should do so. Yesterday morning an application was made to Mr. Justice Green, the judge in Chambers, High Court, for an order that the magistrate should liberate the first prisoner on bail.

The application on which the application was made was as follows:—

"I, Richard Ardill Dallas, attorney for Cursondass Madhowdass, make oath and say as follows:—That on Tuesday evening last the said Cursondass Madhowdass was arrested upon a charge of cheating under a warrant issued by the Senior Magistrate. That on the 29th instant he was brought before the magistrate, and upon the information being read over the said Cursondass Madhowdass was remanded and sent to jail. That I applied to the magistrate to admit the said Cursondass Madhowdass to bail but he declined to take the responsibility of doing so and expressed a wish that an application should be made to a judge of the High Court and that he would be sorry if such an order was not obtained."

Mr. Anstey, who appeared in support of the application, read the information laid by Mr. Reid, and then remarked that he applied on the ground of the difference of the responsibility attaching to the magistrates of Bombay and England. Mr. Connon had said a magistrate in England had more power than one in Bombay; his power was limited, and he would bitterly lament if an application was not made to a judge of the High Court.

Mr. Judge—The magistrate had full powers to remand the prisoner.

Mr. Anstey—Yes; but your lordship will see I put it on the ground of the difference of the power of the magistrates.

The Judge—When is he remanded to?

Mr. Anstey—Till Monday.

The Judge—With such a serious charge against him, I do not see why he should not be remanded in custody till the case is completely heard.

SOONDERJEE SHAMJEE'S PETITION.

LIBERATION AND ARREST.

ON Wednesday we reported that Mr. McCulloch applied on the previous day to Mr. Justice Green, in the High Court, for a writ of *habeas corpus* to be issued against the Commissioner of Police for the production of the body of Soonderjee Shamjee, and that the judge granted a rule *nisi* calling upon the Commissioner of Police to show cause why a writ of *habeas corpus* should not issue againt him.

The matter was called yesterday morning, when

The Advocate General, instructed on behalf of the Commissioner of Police, said he appeared upon the return of what he understood was the rule served on the Commissioner of Police calling upon him to show cause why a writ should not issue directing him to bring up the body of Soonderjee Shamjee. They had, however, not been served with a rule to show cause but with a writ, but they attended in obedience to the writ, though it had been issued somewhat improvidently; and Soonderjee Shamjee was now before the Court.

The Judge explained that the mistake had arisen in this way—Mr. McCulloch moved in the matter just before the Court rose in the middle of the day and he (his Lordship) said he would look to see the form of the order; and Mr. McCulloch left on the understanding that he had granted a *habeas corpus* writ, which he had never intended to do, and afterwards he intimated that he would give a rule *nisi* to show cause.

Mr. Advocate General—Well, my lord, we show cause by producing the man.

Mr. McCulloch—I now apply that Soonderjee be discharged, and I ask your lordship to make such observations as will fall with greater weight under the circumstances, from the Bench than from counsel, for it appears now that I was correctly instructed to bring before the notice of the Court an unparalleled instance of misconduct on the part of the authorities. Here is a man kept in illegal custody by those whose duty it is above all others to obey the law. I shall say nothing more. Those are the facts. My learned friend is not instructed to make any observation in reply, or to offer any excuse for conduct more repugnant to the spirit of British law than any other conduct that can be brought before the notice of a court of justice. I simply have done my duty and now ask your lordship to discharge the man and express your opinion of this conduct.

The Judge—It would be better to have the rule drawn up first.

Mr. McCulloch—They had the rule served upon them.

The Advocate General—We have received no rule; we have got the writ of *habeas corpus* to produce the man and have done all that we are called upon to do. Had we been called upon to show cause why a writ of *habeas corpus* should not issue we would have done so, and probably my learned friend would have found that the very indignant observations which he has made would have been answered.

The Judge—If you desire delay in order to show cause I will give it, since the rule was not issued.

Mr. McCulloch—That was done, not at our instance, but in the office of the Court.

The Advocate General—It was done, no doubt, at the instance of my learned friend's attorney.

Mr. McCulloch—An order to show cause was granted by the Court, and if anything else was issued it was by the officer of the Court.

The Judge—Well, in this case I cannot lose sight of the fact that the applicant in his affidavit on the face of it, nearly confesses he was a party to a crime referred to therein, and I must say I don't feel inclined to make any observations on the proceedings.

The Advocate General—I think it right to tell your lordship that this man was arrested in the first instance on information that justified his arrest, and that his remaining subsequently in *quasi* custody was entirely with ...

Mr. McCulloch—Does my learned friend say that he was kept in custody there by his own desire?

The Advocate General—In *quasi* custody, I said.

Mr. McCulloch—He was kept in custody and brought up without any authority whatever. This outrage continued for ten days on a British subject without any warrant.

The Judge—Looking to the affidavit, and I can't help knowing about the case, I think an irregularity has been committed, but I don't think it very serious, and I don't feel inclined, as I have already said, to make any observation on the matter. I order the man to be discharged.

In accordance with this order Soonderjee was released. He made off in a buggy but the police were at once after him with a warrant for his arrest. Soonderjee drove off towards Bholeshwur and was taking "sanctuary" in the Maharaj's temple, or the compound of it, when he was arrested by the police who, under Mr. Edginton, went after him. This arrest was made under a warrant granted in the morning by Mr. Connon on the following information being laid by Mr. J. Jefferson:—

"Joseph Jefferson states—I am a member of the firm of Jefferson, Campbell and Company, and of the committee of underwriters to investigate into the loss of the Aurora. The said ship Aurora was destroyed by fire in the neighbourhood of the harbour of Bombay on the 12th day of June, inst. One Richard William Marks, a mariner on board the said ship Aurora, has been committed to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Bombay on a charge of having committed mischief by setting fire to the said ship Aurora, and Christopher Thomas Elmstone, Alfred Whitwell, and George Harriott, have been committed to the said Sessions, on a charge of having abetted the said Richard William Marks in the commission of the said mischief, and on other charges. From facts that have come to my knowledge I have reason to believe that Soonderjee Shamjee has abetted the said Richard William Marks in the commission of the said mischief; and conspired with the said Christopher Thomas Elmstone, Alfred Whitwell, George Harriott, and Richard William Marks, in order that the same might be committed, and that he has attempted to cheat the insurance offices and divers banks by obtaining policies of insurance upon goods which were never shipped or upon rubbish shipped as cotton, and by obtaining advances from certain banks upon fraudulent bills of lading, or that he aided and abetted in obtaining such advances. I pray for a warrant for his apprehension and that he may be dealt with according to law."

T... among ... troops lat... Zurmut and ... declared it imp... ordered a military ... proceed thither to sett...

His Highness paid ... 2nd instant, and ... value of Rs... contented hi... a bedstead.

HEAVY FLOO... OF LIFE AND PROPE...

LETTERS have been received in the city conveying the very sad intelligence of the loss of life and property at Indore. It appears that on the 21st instant, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the river had risen very high and the water rushed into the houses which were situated near the banks. Some of the houses were totally washed away, and others had fallen. The exact number is not stated, but it is conjectured that upward of four hundred souls, including women and children, have perished. The loss of property of merchants, bunias and wood-dealers which has been washed away is said to be enormous. The flood spread at the Kurray ghaut, near Mootee Tabbalay, and Kristnapoor. At these places great damage has been done to the buildings. Indore was visited by a flood in the year 1853, but not to such an extent as the one of the 21st idem. The Dewance of His Highness the Holkar, who was here, left for Indore on Tuesday last.—*Poona Observer*, June 30.

KATTIAWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, 27TH JUNE.

THE weather has been cloudy for the last week with strong westerly breezes blowing; there is a sprinkling of rain occasionally, but the heavy winds drift away the clouds when charged with rain.

One Dajeeba Soonderlall, a Government pensioner, said to be about 60 years of age, has been appointed as Revenue Assistant in the Gondul State. What this gentleman's abilities are to fill such an onerous and arduous post where physical and mental exertions are alike required I am not aware, but it seems strange that a sexagenarian whose energies must have been exhausted in the service of Government should be preferred.

Our civil surgeon, Dr. Butler, who has been on privilege leave since March last, has been appointed to the European General Hospital, and his loss is much felt by all sections of the community, by whom he was held in great esteem for his care, attention, skill and benevolence.

A woman of the Sindh caste was a few days ago sentenced by the city Fouzdar to a month's rigorous imprisonment for having severely assaulted her husband, who unable to persuade his spouse to refrain from giving him practical illustrations of her pugilistic propensities sought, like a wise man, the protection of the law. When put to hard labour in the jail, the Amazon coolly informed the jailor that as she was not in the habit of performing any kind in her own house she did not see how she could work there.

A band of dacoits, it is said, plundered the other day a village named Hurmutiea belonging to the ... State. Not being in possession of particulars I ... just now state the extent of plunder.

A woman of the Memon caste, wife of a cart-driver residing in the station bazaar, committed suicide on Saturday last by hanging herself. She had evidently been labouring under insanity caused by severe illness, as there was no other reason to induce her to commit such a rash act.

BOMBAY.

A SUBORDINATE JAIL is to be established at Broach.

THE "INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE" for July is now ready.

WE understand that the corps of Sappers and Miners which is now stationed at Kirkee, will shortly be removed to Kolapore.—*Poona Observer.*

SUNNUDS have been granted to the undermentioned persons, authorising them to practise as pleaders in the districts mentioned:—Mr. Nichhabhai Ichhubhai Desai, Surat; and Mr. Keshow Padmakur Josi, Tanna.

THE ACTION AGAINST THE MASTER OF THE SHIP MARS.—With reference to the report published in our issue of yesterday, we are requested by the German Consul to state that he has no papers of any kind belonging to the ship Mars.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the extension to warrant officers and their families of the indulgence of free passage by rail when proceeding to Bombay to embark on Her Majesty's troopship to England.—*Government Gazette.*

SURAT COLLECTORATE.—We see from the weather report of the Surat collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th June that the weather was good. Agricultural operations have been commenced in most of the talookas of the district. The public health was reported to be good. No disease had appeared among cattle.

GAMBLERS.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Magistrate, Peetamber Currumchund was charged with keeping a common gaming house, and five others with having been found gaming therein. They were adjudged guilty. The first prisoner was fined fifty rupees, two others ten rupees, and the rest eight annas.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART., has invited the Parsee inhabitants of Bombay to meet in the "All Bless Baug" next Sunday afternoon, to take their opinion on a petition signed by about two hundred Parsees with reference to three or four women of their community who are known to have obtained certificates under the Contagious Diseases Act. The petitioners pray for the exclusion of all such females from all Parsee religious and charitable institutions.

THE C. D. ACT.—The following persons have been appointed, from the 1st May, inspectors under the Contagious Diseases Act, for the town and island of Bombay:—Colaba, Mr. Rustomjee J. Nadershaw, Agiary Lane, No. 25; Girgaum, Mr. Burjorjee Framjee, Breach Candy Road, No. 140; Market, Mr. Dairajram Dulputram, Old Jamblee Street, No. 2; Boleshwur, Mr. Dadabhoy Jamasjee, Grant Road, No. 121; Parell, Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee, Grant Road, No. 121; Mazagon, Mr. Philip DeSouza, Gunpowder Road, No. 98; Mazagon, Mr. M. Hearn, Resident Medical Officer, Mr. A. P. Andrade, Assistant Medical Officer, Mr. J. Mendonca, Assistant Medical Officer, Lock Hospital.

A MEETING of the present and former pupils of the late Professor J. P. Hughlings is proposed to be held in the Elphinstone College, Gowalia Tank, on Friday the 1st July at 6 P.M. All Professor Hughling's former pupils are requested to attend. We have been requested to intimate by the promoters of this meeting that, owing to want of time and difficulty of ascertaining the whereabouts of the ex-pupils, they have been unable to issue special invitation notes to them. It is, nevertheless, hoped that on an occasion like the present, every pupil of the late lamented Professor will make it a point of honour to attend the meeting this evening and bear his part cheerfully in measures that may be agreed upon as proper to be taken in memory of his deceased worthy teacher.

EUROPEAN DISTRICT COURTS MARTIAL.—At an European district court martial, (presided over by Major G. F. Herbert) which assembled at Poona on the 25th instant, Private Allan Forsyth, of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment, was arraigned for deserting from his regiment and making away with articles of wearing apparel, &c. He was sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for 168 days, and to be put under stoppages of pay until he shall have made good the articles, and also to be marked with the letter D. The Major-General Commanding the Division confirmed the sentence, but remitted 84 days of the imprisonment awarded.—Also Private Julius Hutterson, of the same corps, was arraigned on the same date before the same court for a similar offence, and sentenced to suffer the same punishment. The Major-General Commanding the Division confirmed the sentence, but again remitted 84 days of the imprisonment awarded.

A PERSON who designates himself as the Right Reverend Lord John Emanuel Gordon appeared on Tuesday morning last before the Cantonment Magistrate, Colonel Evezard, with a view, as he said, to report his arrival in Poona, and to remain here during the season. He informed His Worship that he was unable to get a house in the city to live in, and that it was his intention to reside in the cantonment. His Worship on this advised him to ...

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where he was. He said that His Worship would know him, when it was brought to his recollection that he was arraigned before him for drunkenness. He further said that as soon as he gets a little assistance from the charitable community of Poona he would commence his evangelic mission, when His Worship asked him if he would require the assistance of five or six policemen. Emanuel Gordon did not wish that the police should be at him, or after him, when he withdrew. It will perhaps be in the recollection of our readers that this reverend gentleman recently figured very prominently in the magistrates' courts, especially before Mr. Shewell, at Bombay, and was convicted for drunkenness and suffered imprisonment on several occasions. He has already made himself notorious for his impositions in Ceylon, Secundrabad, and several other places.—*Poona Observer*, June 30.

The following passengers embarked at Calcutta per French mail s.s. Godavery on the 25th June:—

For Marseilles—Mrs D R Lyall and 2 children, Mr A Jackquemin, Mr L Bose, Mr E Dollet, and Mr Robertson and 2 children.

For Pondicherry—Mr and Mrs Allanie.

For Madras—Mr and Mrs Litchfield and 2 children, Lieutenant Cotton, and Mr Conchain.

The traffic returns of all the Indian railways, for the first quarter of the present year, show a diminished receipt of £75,000, the average earnings being £29·6 per mile per week instead of £30·6 in 1869. The Great Indian Peninsula has dropped from £41 to £36·9, while the East Indian has risen from £48·2 to £48·8, and stands far at the head of all the open railways. The Bombay and Baroda comes third on the list, with an earning of £35·1 per mile per week, and if so much needless capital had not been wasted in its construction, this line would now pay a handsome dividend. The Eastern Bengal shows a slight decline from £29·2 to £28·5, and approaches more nearly than any other railway to the average for the whole of India.—*Pioneer.*

The measurement of cotton bales does not seem to us a subject likely to yield much food for argument, much less "mystery" and "vindication of honour." But we see that the [illegible] Chamber of Commerce has had [illegible] its serious consideration, and that, before the discussion, the reporters were "beckoned out of the room." Honest men, we are told, had their honour to vindicate, and this discussion with close doors was, therefore, much to be regretted. Can it be that shippers and "the shipping interests" strive so incessantly to impose upon each other that they cannot put a cargo on board a vessel without attempts being made on both sides to defraud? We hope not, for one Whitwell or one Elmstone is, for awhile at least, disgrace enough for any community.—*Pioneer.*

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 28th June, was 258, being 17 more than in the preceding week, 15 less than the total of the week ending 29th June 1869, and 67 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 89 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including disease not specified here.)	Total reported Birth in the week exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,258	4	5	...	1	1	...	...	16	2
Esplanade	7,869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Market	75,402	1	1	...	...	4	2	...	14	13
Mandvee	41,152	2	3	...	4	2	4	...	19	4
Chuckla	41,442	3	5	...	4	3	4	...	25	16
Oomerkharee	68,029	4	8	...	1	4	4	...	30	18
Dongree	69,259	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	10	5
Dhobee Talao	71,795	1	4	1	8	3	2	2	18	2
Phunuswaree	22,529	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	4	...
Bhooleshwur	50,282	1	6	...	...	5	...	1	19	...
Kharatalao	23,454	...	7	...	2	...	2	...	16	6
Koombharwara	23,085	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	9	8
Khetwarree	29,177	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	5	...
Girgaum	21,500	...	3	...	1	1	2	...	9	...
Chowpatee	6,184	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1
Walkeshwur	10,094	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mazagon	21,784	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...
Tarwaree	9,462	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	11	5
Kamathepoora	81,678	...	7	...	2	3	1	...	19	1
Parel	7,002	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	4	...
Sewree	5,042	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Sion	12,078	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Mahim	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Worlee	10,211	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Harbour	32,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	12	...
Bombay	816,562	19	66	4	23	35	28	5	256	89
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years		25	138	10	49	38	32	6	323	...

The following statement shows the number of death in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (inc. disease not specified here.)	Total Reported Births exc. Still-born.
Buddhist—Jain, &c	3	2	...	1	4	2	...	17	...
Brahmin	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	5	1
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhattia	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	6	1
Hindoos of other Caste	10	26	3	13	19	14	4	124	29
Hindoo out-caste	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	11	4
Mussulman	3	19	...	5	10	8	...	66	36
Parsee	1	8	...	2	1	2	1	23	10
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Native-Christian	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Negro-African	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	19	66	4	23	35	28	5	258	89
Corresponding week 1869	38	75	9	4	78	31	1	311	114

PASSENGERS FOR LIVERPOOL.

The s.s. Arabia, 698 tons, Captain G. Avern, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with 2,856 bales of cotton, 350 cwts. of linseed, 222 cwts. of sursee seed, and the following passengers:—

Mr. and Mrs J. T. Gilmore and six children, Mrs. Elmslie and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Waddell, Sergeant and Mrs. Hurst and two children, Mr. Laurez Berg, and Mr. Thomas Weldon.

SHIPPING.

The ship Ville d'Aigues Mortes, Captain Guirand, arrived yesterday from Zanzibar with a general cargo.

The ship St. Bernard, 939 tons, Captain McDermot, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of rice.

The ship John Elliot, 1,198 tons, will sail to-day for Liverpool with 5,955 bales of cotton, 40 bales of wool, and 450 cwts. of gall-nuts.

The ship Assaye, 1,283 tons, Captain McRitchie, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with 7,178½ bales of cotton, 154 bales of wool, 964½ cwts. of sursee seed, and 131 cwts. gall nuts.

The ship Sir Charles Napier, 1,160 tons, Captain W. Mossy, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with 5,691 bales of cotton, 361 bales of wool, 181½ cwts. of sursee seed, 254 cwts. of horns, 108½ cwts. of hemp, and 220½ cwts. of linseed.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Vengorla, 30th June, 10 a.m.—Weather overcast, wind west, thermometer 79, rainfall 42 cents.

Calicut, 30th June, 10 a.m.—Weather cloudy, wind light, south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·93, rainfall 8 cents.

Cannanore, 30th June, 10 a.m.—Weather rainy, wind east-west moderate, thermometer 77, barometer 29·860, rainfall 6 cents.

Mangalore, 30th June, 12 p.m.—Weather rainy, thermometer 79.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 30th June, 8 p.m.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, private, 30th June, 12-5 p.m.; via Turkey, private, 29th June, 8-27 p.m. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, private, 30th June, 11-48 a.m.; via Turkey, private, 30th June, 11-57 p.m. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—30th June, 9 p.m.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 29th June, 5-43 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 52 minutes.

Via Turkey, 29th June, 4-3 a.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 9 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 30th June, 10-54 a.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 17 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 30th June, 11-48 a.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 50 minutes.

Via Turkey, 29th June, 7 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 51 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 29th June, 6-35 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 39 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 p.m. of the 29th to 9 p.m. of the 30th June is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	2 18	0 5
„ Calcutta	6 9	0 10
„ Madras	0 36	0 7

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED).

The sixth annual general meeting of the proprietors of Treacher and Company was held in the Fort premises of the company on Wednesday afternoon—Mr. J. R. Beardmore, chairman of directors, presiding.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, and the annual report (which had been circulated amongst the shareholders) held as read,

The Chairman said it now gave him great pleasure to move that the report and accounts for the year ending 31st March be received and adopted, not only on account of the satisfactory nature of the accounts, but because after two years and a half's hard labour and anxiety the directors were enabled to offer the shareholders a dividend. Now although the dividend was not so large as some might have expected and many more wished, yet the question of the amount of dividend that was recommended to be paid was really settled after a very short consideration, for the question was the amount of money at disposal, and after due consideration the directors came to the conclusion that they could not without detriment to the business offer more than 5 per cent, or about Rs. 50,000. As they would perceive by a reference to the profit and loss account, the amount which had been made this year was about 12½ per cent., of which 5½ per cent. was required to balance the account, that amount, Rs. 54,000, having been short in the two preceding years. The clear amount then which the directors had at their disposal was about 7 per cent., of which they were of opinion 2 per cent., or Rs. 20,000, should go to the Building Fund, and that left Rs. 49,967, which they now proposed should be divided in the shape of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share. He had not heard many remarks made concerning the accounts, but the remarks he had heard were all on one side, and that was that the accounts generally were most satisfactory, and he thought they must be received as such by the shareholders. (Applause.) He had heard two remarks made against the accounts—one that they were not in a proper form, and the other, which was made at last meeting, with regard to the heavy debts and liabilities which appeared on the debit side of the account. With regard to the form in which the accounts were made up, he would remark that he was of opinion that [illegible] it. It was as simple as it could possibly be, and certainly it conformed to the Government plan laid down in the Act as nearly as any one could devise. He had been asked how it was that their debts and liabilities were so large, and in fact what they had got to pay them with. Now the principal item was the London agency, Rs. 77,000, and with regard to that question he must say that he did not think it was quite fair that the question should be pressed, for this reason, that when the company was originated, they really took over about 10 lakhs, of which seven lakhs was really in ledger debts and stock, which from the very first commencement it was their business to sell and replace and sell again. On the morning of the first day that this business commenced there was really no cash to begin with, and if that question of liabilities were pressed it would come to this, that the directors were not at all authorised to buy any new goods till they had money in hand. He need not say that that would altogether have stopped business at the very commencement, and so it would now. They had never had a large cash balance, because they never had any to begin with. Then another thing, their debts and liabilities really arose from this—they had spent on this building Rs. 1,30,000 more than had yet been provided for. The cost of the building would be Rs. 2,60,000; the amount of the building fund was Rs. 1,30,000; they had therefore spent Rs. 1,30,000 more on the building than had yet been provided for it. And that was the real origin of their debts and liabilities. If it occurred to any gentleman to ask when they should get rid of their debts and liabilities, he could answer that much more easily. And his answer would be, whenever they voted Rs. 1,30,000 by large instalments to the building fund. He had not the least doubt they would then get rid of them entirely, and not only so but they would have a cash reserve of Rs. 50,000. They would also, he hoped, have a cash reserve in their London agency, instead of constantly owing their London agency or the merchants there Rs. 70,000, which, however, on the other hand, was really met by goods which at present were coming round the Cape or across Egypt. He thought, therefore, that the shareholders need be under no apprehension that the company was so far in debt that they could not get out of it. They could do that at any moment they chose; they had simply to stop their orders for goods in London for a couple of months so as immediately to pay off every liability, but he thought the shareholders would agree with him that such a course would not be desirable. The business went on increasing, and it was many months since they had had one month in which the receipts and trade altogether was not greater than in the corresponding month of the previous year; and, as long as they required to import to the extent of £4,000 instead of £3,000 a month, which was about what they wanted last year, they would continue to have debts and liabilities. And that was a guarantee that they had business and that it was increasing. Now with regard to the other items in the value sheet he had very little to remark. The report showed a comparison with the previous year, and he thought that on every item it compared very favourably not only with previous years but also with last year and the last two years. The only item he wished to mention was the stock-in-trade, and the amount they would perceive they had added was 25 per cent. for freight duties, landing, and insurance. He thought it would be safer if they could [illegible] charges amounted to over 30 per cent. They had imported Rs. 3,40,000 of goods, and the charges had been Rs. 1,05,000, which came to about 31 per cent., and therefore that was on the safe side. They might have added more if they had taken the actual value of the stock-in-trade, but that was the exact cost price with only 25 per cent. for charges. They need not therefore fear that they had undervalued their stock, for they were on the safe side. If there was any point in the balance-sheet which required explanation he should be glad if the shareholders would ask him any questions they chose upon it. There were one or two other matters which he thought he should mention on the subject of their management—and that was a very important point. Mr. Colclough, as they might be aware, had sent in a six months' notice of resignation in the month of March last, as his appointment was only for a definite term of three years from the 1st of January 1867, and it then became the duty of the directors to consider what should be done, and he (the Chairman) must say, without meaning any compliment, for it was simply the truth, that they could not have possibly got on as they had if it had not been for Mr. Colclough. He considered that Mr. Colclough, their manager, had made the business what it was, and he thought it was very unlikely that they could find any other one who was so thoroughly capable and who was so thoroughly cognisant of the business and the wants of Bombay. They had therefore concluded with him an agreement for five years. When Mr. Colclough went to Europe last he went through the markets and sent out very large stocks, which had been continued, and when he went to England again, which he would next month, they would doubtless find that there would be a large increase of business, for it was hardly possible that written orders sent from here to England would so well meet the wants of Bombay; and again there were new articles continually made in England. Another point he wished to mention was that at the Byculla establishment there was a vacant piece of ground belonging to Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee, the greater part of which was a filled up tank. It lay between their godowns and stables, and it seemed desirable that it should be purchased so that the property should be in a ring fence. After much trouble and bargaining they had just come to a written agreement with the owner, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, for the sale of that ground for Rs. 7,000. That would settle a long-disputed point. Part of the ground would only be useful for stowing away empties, but still there was one-half of the ground they should be able to utilise by extending their godowns, for which there was a great necessity as they were importing double what they did five years ago, and the godowns were constantly filled. The premises at Poona, also, they had been oblige to enlarged, and the shop would soon be nearly double the size it now was. In a place like Poona a great deal depended upon show, but there was not nearly sufficient room to go on with the business as it should be carried on to meet the requirements of the Poona trade, which was very large. That would be an expense of about Rs. 3,500, all of which would tell in the business. Referring to a question which he had been asked on a former occasion, where the fire insurance fund was, he thought that this time he could give a satisfactory reply, and the answer to that question was that it was in Government paper in the National Bank of India. Of course that tended to increase their credit, and he need not say they had had to do a great deal on personal [illegible] not as a corporation during the last two years. With regard to the building fund, with which their friend Mr. Penson appeared not to be quite satisfied, he thought they could point that out now by showing the building. As far as the building fund had been voted the results could be seen, there was no doubt about that; and the only question about the building fund therefore was that the directors wanted the shareholders to vote more money out of the profits to equalise what had been spent and what was to the debit of the building fund. He would have wished the dividend to have been more, as next year it doubtless would be, but still he hoped that the shareholders would assist the directors by voting a large sum to the building fund, for it would not much affect the amount of the dividend. Their prospects for the future were very good, and their business since the 30th March had been increasing every month, and he himself could not see any difficulty or hindrance to their paying an increased dividend next year, and not only that, but an interim dividend next January. The directors could not pledge themselves, but he (the Chairman) could not see anything to hinder it. He would not say what the amount would be, but if they could get 8 per cent. he thought, considering the difficulties that they had gone through, they ought to be thankful. He now begged to move that the report and accounts be received and adopted.

Mr. Penson seconded the proposition, but before doing so said he would like to offer one or two remarks, inasmuch as their worthy chairman had alluded to his objections at a previous meeting with regard to the building fund. He thought that the chairman had rather mis-apprehended what he said when he stated that he (Mr. Penson) objected to a certain sum being set aside for a building fund, for he only objected to the manner in which the fund was shown in the account. What he said was that it would be more satisfactory to the shareholders if a separate account had been made of the building fund, and that it should be shown exactly how the building fund stood, as separate from the rest. He admitted that the accounts had undergone an immense change for the better, but he thought there was still room for improvement. The Rs. 77,000 for the London agency was, to say the least of it, rather vague. He had no doubt at all as to the correctness of the accounts, in fact he had taken care to satisfy himself as to the accuracy of the items, but the London agency did seem an extravagant item and was likely to create a wrong impression, for the facts were otherwise. It was not of much consequence as far as investors were concerned, but when the facts were so good the outside public might have a little fuller information and not be misled even by mistake. Those were the only two objections he had to take. He was glad to see that the insurance fund was in Government paper. Last year the chairman said that he really could not tell where the fund was, but now he said that it was in the National Bank. He knew the directors, and perhaps also the manager, looked upon him and other shareholders who asked questions as a sort of *bête noir*, and no doubt the chairman did regard him in that sense during the last two years when no dividend was forthcoming and when he had to make apologies for this, that, and the other thing. But he was glad that for the future they would no longer have to look upon him in that light, for he thought the results of the directors and the manager, and taking the building fund into consideration and the times they had had to go through, had exceeded their most sanguine expectations; and if such a glorious thing as 8 per cent. was paid to the shareholders, they should be satisfied.

The Chairman observed that he had no doubt but that they would be able to keep up a dividend of 8 per cent.

Mr. Penson said that that at all events would be a matter of congratulation to all the shareholders as well as to himself, and would besides give the business an impetus, and establish it more firmly, and in addition there was the fact that Mr. Colclough was to go home to purchase and select his own goods. The results of his one visit to England he could say, without fear of contradiction, were so extraordinary that they more than justified the step that had been taken. The Bombay manager knew the nature of the business, its extent, and the wants of the country, and of course knew best what the Indian market required. He could go to the best and cheapest market, make his own selections and send them out. At the last meeting he (Mr. Penson) alluded to this matter, and also mentioned the fact of Mr. Watson going home to make his own selection, as an example. He thought all shareholders would agree with him in congratulating the directors that an arrangement had been made by which the manager would go home to make the purchases for himself.

The Chairman then put the resolution to the meeting, and it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman said he begged to propose that a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. for the twelve months ending 31st March 1870, on the paid up capital, be declared and paid out of the profits of the year.

Mr. Alfred King seconded the motion, which was also carried unanimously.

The Chairman said that the next thing to be done was to elect a director. The present directors were himself, Mr. Punnett, and Mr. Frith. Mr. Punnett retired by rotation, but he (the Chairman) had the greatest possible pleasure and satisfaction in proposing that Mr. Punnett be re-elected a director. He need not tell the shareholders that Mr. Punnett had been a director for three years, and during that time had been of the greatest assistance to the managing officers of the company, and in one respect in particular, as regarded the accounts.

Mr. Stanger Leathes seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. G. W. R. Malins, seconded by Mr. Terry, C. E., Mr. G. R. Wilson and G. Manson were elected auditors of the company for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of Rs. 250 each.

Mr. A. Allen proposed and the Chairman seconded a resolution that the next annual ordinary general meeting should be held on the last Thursday in the month of May 1871.

Mr. Penson thought they should have a fixed day for their general meetings.

The Chairman said that it might come on mail day, and there was a clause in their articles of association prohibiting their holding their meeting on the days of the European or China mails.

After some further discussion a motion was carried to the effect that the next and all annual general meetings of the company should be held on the last Thursday in the month of May in each year.

Mr. Penson said the Chairman had particularly mentioned that they should vote a certain sum for the building from their profits. He thought that the feeling of the shareholders was that there should be a certain amount set aside—such a percentage of the profit, as would extend the payment over a reasonable term and not have the whole paid off at the caprice of some individual, all at once.

The Chairman observed that it would be a very good job if the shareholders did clear off the debt all at once, and thus make their reserve 3 lacs with the Fire Insurance Fund.

Mr. Penson said that he did not apprehend that that was the feeling of the shareholders. He thought that some definite sum should be set aside. There was only Rs. 1,35,000 owing, and that might be spread over a period of, say, five years. Mr. Penson, after alluding to the past policy of the company, went on to say that the shareholders for the past three years had been quite sacrificed to the future interests of the company of generations yet unseen.

The Chairman said that the sacrifice had proved the making of the company and had been necessary to preserve its very existence.

Mr. Penson said that he was prepared to move a resolution that the building fund should be extended over a term of five years.

Mr. G. R. Wilson said that he did not think it would be of any effect if proposed at the present meeting.

Mr. Penson said that if the shareholders and the directors knew what the feeling was in the matter it would be very desirable. From what he had heard outside he thought it would be desirable that the directors should have some expression of feeling from the shareholders, and be satisfied that they were acting according to the feelings of the shareholders before they took action in the matter. There was another subject he wished to mention and that was that there were rumours that the building was not [illegible] glad to hear from the chairman what the facts really were—whether it was safe or not safe, so as to put an end to the gossip at once.

Mr. A. Allan said as to paying off the building fund debt he would suggest that the full receipts for rent from the New Building with the sum they used to pay for the old shop should be set apart towards the building fund, and then the building fund would soon pay itself.

The Chairman said he thought they had better leave that matter to the directors. He had already told them there was no doubt they would get a handsome dividend next year, and if they made large profits really they must let a large sum go to the building fund, for he personally would not undertake to go on again as they had gone during the last two years from hand to mouth, for he and also Mr. Colclough had stood personally responsible for large sums of money, and the sooner they got the Rs. 1,30,000 required the better for those who managed and directed the affairs of the company. He did not believe they would get other three men in Bombay to go on as they had done. As for taking so small a sum as the rent of the building, that was quite out of the question. They must have a much larger amount than the rent of the building, and he should say they ought to take at least 5 per cent. next year. However, he would promise that they would take this into consideration next March, for there was no use in passing any resolution about it this year. With regard to the arches they were perfectly safe.

Mr. Penson said he was now about to propose a motion—not the usual formal resolution—a vote of thanks to their worthy chairman, his co-directors, and the manager, for the manner in which they had managed this business during the trying period of the last three years. He had taken a particular interest in the management of the business—and he thought he might say it would have been better for many concerns in Bombay if there had been more shareholders like himself who satisfied themselves as to the way in which things were going on—and he had been satisfied that there were very few gentlemen indeed who could have been got for the almost paltry remuneration they gave to their directors to do what they had done for the affairs of this company. To his own certain knowledge the chairman had a perfect knowledge of every detail of the business. Not a single thing escaped him, and his co-directors had equally shared his anxiety in every matter which was brought under their discussion, and he hoped they might be able to recognise the services of the directors next year in a more substantial manner by increasing the fees or voting something which would bear witness of their appreciation of their services. But on this occasion as a matter of right there should be a vote of thanks for their services.

Mr. Alfred King seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

The Chairman thanked them for the vote just passed, both on his own behalf and on behalf of his co-directors, and particularly his friend Mr. Colclough. Ever since they were unfortunately upset two years and a half ago by shareholders coming in and refusing to receive the accounts he had taken a very great interest in the business, for he was thoroughly persuaded that it was a rich business, full of profit. And the shareholders had not yet seen what the directors were going to do; they would do something in the next [illegible] which would astonish them. (Hear, hear.) But he really was [illegible] them to be paying a dividend, for it had been uphill work; but the gentleman to whom they were chiefly indebted to was Mr. Colclough, the general manager. He certainly had stuck to the business, both in England and since his arrival in Bombay, in a manner which very few persons would have done, not only because he had a large interest in it, but from the mere love of the thing and in order that it might be a success. He himself thought they had paid rather dearly for the business, and it had been necessary these last few years to make up that by working hard and making large profits, which they had done, and he hoped that for the future they would go on swimmingly and increase their business every year. There was really no limit to the increase they might make to the business by good management. He would be most happy to do his best for the future, and he hoped to meet them again next year and pay a good dividend. (Applause.)

Mr. Punnett said he had much pleasure in thanking them for re-electing him as a director. He had joined the board not for the small remuneration but because whilst he was an auditor he saw from the accounts that this was a company which properly worked should yield handsome profits, and also because of the great difficulty the directors had in getting business men to devote their time to such work.

The meeting then separated.

It would seem that the "inspecteurs de morts" in France, whose duty it is to ascertain that persons about to be buried are positively and irrecoverably dead before granting permission for the interment, do not all perform their important functions with the amount of care which might be desired for the comfort of nervous invalids. A few days ago a patient called on a certain well-known Parisian doctor, who is a duly qualified "inspecteur de morts." While waiting for the doctor's appearance in the consulting-room he felt overpowered by the heat, and fell into a deep sleep on the sofa. The doctor, on entering, endeavoured to wake the sleeper, but without avail. Coming somewhat hastily to the conclusion that his patient must be dead, he rushed off to the police station, made the formal declaration of decease, and returned with two men and a litter to convey the body to the Morgue. Great was his discomfiture on finding the supposed dead man rubbing his eyes, and declaring himself much refreshed by his nap! Had he slept on but an hour longer he would have come to himself on a cool marble slab, with a tap of cold water running on his head, and a piece of leather about the size of a plate *Pour tout costume!*—a novel position which might, perhaps, have frightened him to death in reality.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SMAL[illegible]

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has made the following rules under section 27 of the Court Fees Act VII of 1870, for the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

1\. On and after the 1st day of April 1870, the fees of the Court shall be paid by means of stamps.

2\. All stamps to be used under these rules shall be adhesive.

3\. Applications for summonses, subpœnas, writs of execution, and all processes and other documents issued by the Court, or used therein, in respect of which fees are, or shall be properly levied or leviable, shall be made on paper having affixed thereto a stamp or stamps of the value of the sum which would have been levied or may be leviable as a fee in respect of such document according to law.

4\. Several stamps may be used to make up the amount of the stamp required, but they shall, as far as practicable, be of such values that no greater number of stamps shall be used than is actually necessary.

5\. Stamps may be obtained from the licensed vendor, and an office for the sale of stamps shall be provided at or near the Court House.

6\. The Clerk of the Court, or such one of his clerks as he shall appoint to receive applications for summonses and other processes, shall cancel the stamp affixed thereto in the manner provided by section 30 of Act VII of 1870, and shall thereupon file such applications; he shall also grant a receipt for every application so filed, and no money shall be paid out of Court, or certificate for refund granted, unless on production of such receipt, or by order of a judge.

7\. The Clerk of the Court shall keep an account of all stamps filed in the Court, and of all refunds made under the preceding rules, and shall on the 1st day of each month, or as near thereto as possible, render such account to the Superintendent of Stamps.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

BOMBAY RULES FOR INCOME TAX COLLECTION.

The following rules for the recovery of Income Tax by revenue process under section 33 of Act IX of 1869, and section 39 of Act XVI of 1870, and paragraph 20 of the notification of the Governor General of India No. 1888, of the 31st March 1869, held applicable also to the provisions of Act XVI of 1870 by further notification No. 2471, dated 8th April 1870, paragraph I, are published for general information:—

I.—The Collector of Income Tax shall in the notices contemplated in sections 16, 23, 32 of Act IX of 1869, and sections 22, 29, and 38 of Act XVI of 1870 (as the case may be,) insert a clause in accordance with section 28 of Bombay Act I of 1865, to the effect that unless the amount of tax assessed be paid within the 15 days allowed in that Act, the same will be recovered by distraint, and sale of the property, moveable and immoveable, of the defaulter, as prescribed in section 12, regulation XVII of 1827, and section 249 of Act VIII of 1859, and in the event of the tax assessed not being paid, interest will be charged from the date of its falling due to date of payment at the rate charged under section 28 of Bombay Act I of 1865, in addition to the usual fee for serving the notice. All sales of attached property under the Income Tax Acts 1869 and 1870 shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by section 249 of the Civil Procedure Code.

II.—Claims to attached property shall be preferred to the officer causing the attachment. If the claim is disallowed, the claimant may appeal to the Civil Court within 15 days. Pending a decision on the appeal, immoveable property should not be sold.

III.—Should the assessed tax be not paid within the period specified in the notice, and the property of the person assessed be attached as provided for in paragraph 1, such property shall be sold by public auction, and from the proceeds thereof there shall be recovered, the charges of sale, the amount of tax, together with notice fee and interest up to date of the recovery of tax.—Vide section 31 of Act I (Bombay) of 1865.

IV.—The excess, if any, from the sale proceeds of such property sold as above specified, after deducting the amount of tax, interest, &c., shall be paid to the defaulter or owner of such property.

V.—If the whole or any part of the tax remain unrecovered after adoption of the above process, the same may be written off under the authority of the Commissioner under the Income Tax Act.

VI.—Arrears of Income Tax for the current year may be written off by the Commissioner, provided the sum do not exceed Rs. 60 in each case. Demand in excess of that sum or for past years will require the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner.

VII. An appeal against the Collector's notice shall lie to the Commissioner within 15 days of the date of the notice, or against any further proceedings under the notice within one month of the auction sale of any property under it. The Commissioner's decision in such cases shall be final, but shall not bar any claim that any party may bring against another with regard to the property or its proceeds in a Civil Court.

VIII.—In the event of landed property being put up to sale as per paragraph 3 above, and no bid being made, it shall be purchased by Government at one pie. This pie shall be credited as part recovery of the tax, and the remainder may be written off as irrecoverable.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

BOMBAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY.

Theft by a Servant—Kurrumdin Khirjali pleaded guilty this morning to a charge of theft as a servant. He pleaded in extenuation that his wages were three months in arrears and so he had stolen the property. He was sentenced to receive fifty lashes with a cat-o'-nine tails.

Railway Offence.—William John Stead, an engine-driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was charged with having been intoxicated whilst actually employed in the discharge of his duty as an engine-driver. He pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Ferguson appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Starling for the defence.

Mr. Ferguson in opening the case said the circumstances were that on the 24th April last prisoner was driver of the No. 12 goods train, timed to leave Egutpoora between five and six in the evening. He left Egutpoora at the proper time—and proceeded towards Nassick on the engine; with him were two firemen and there were two guards on the train. The train passed Nandore and did not stop to take water, and the jury would hear from the guard that he told the prisoner particularly that he had waggons to drop at the station for Deolalee, now a military cantonment. The train was stopped there, but, instead of proceeding after the necessary alteration on the train, the prisoner left the train and was absent for half an hour. They would hear there were liquor shops at the station and that when prisoner came back he was in a state of intoxication. The guard could not get into his van there and so he jumped on the engine, and he would tell them the prisoner fell off his bench. They would hear that, Nassick being a first class station, every train should stop there, but that prisoner did not stop his train but went crashing through the station at a rate of about twelve miles an hour. The station master would tell them that he showed red lights and but that prisoner ran on and held past a water column, though there was a rule that no engine should run past two water columns without stopping to take water. Then further along the line there was a level crossing and the train also ran over that. By a merciful interposition of Providence no one happened to be there at the time or they would have been killed. The station master would tell them that when the lights did not stop the train red lanterns were held up, and the guard would tell them he held up a light in prisoner's face. That, to [illegible] and then the foreman stopped the train though not until it had run 700 yards.

After a trial which lasted all day the jury found the prisoner guilty and he was sentenced to imprisonment for two months.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY

Administering Poison.—Enacetoola Reefatoola was charged with having on the 5th May administered a poison or stupifying drug to a woman named Hooseinbux, in order to the commission of theft, and with having stolen her ornaments.

The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for five years.

Assault.—Bhickajee Cannojee was found guilty of causing grievous hurt and was sent to prison for three years. The brute had bit off his wife's upper lip.

Abdool Cassum Hyder and Abdool Hoosein Abas were charged with committing an assault. Both prisoners were convicted. The first was sent to prison for two years, the other for three years.

The Sessions then adjourned till the following day.

FORT POLICE COURT.—30th June.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Offence on the Railway.—Dadabhoy Pestonjee and two other Parsees were charged with passing, or attempting to pass, across the G. I. P. Railway line when an engine or train was approaching. They were convicted and fined five rupees each.

Vaccination in our opinion has never been so gloriously vindicated as by the following statistics. In the decade ending 1841, no fewer than 58,000 persons died in Ireland from small-pox. During the next ten years, the number of fatal cases had been brought down to 38,275, and in the next to 12,727. In 1864, by Act of Parliament, vaccination was made compulsory. In 1866 there were 187 deaths from small-pox. In 1867 there were 20, and in 1868 there was not one. Is it utterly impossible to compel heathenism in India—to make it criminal to catch the small-pox? When the income-tax is reduced, let, we propose, the reduction be only extended to those who will, on the spot, submit to be vaccinated. The collector and his staff would soon learn how to do it, and the Hindoo would undergo the operation with a better grace and less remonstrance than he suffers Sir Richard Temple's phlebotomy.—*Pioneer.*

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Would you kindly insert the following lines in your valuable paper? The poor fellow that died in the European General Hospital on Monday last from heat apoplexy was not Walter Hallveys but Walter Hallvas. I noticed the error in to-day's issue, and as he was a particular friend of mine, I consider it my duty to have such a mistake corrected.—Yours, &c.,

NICOLSON LEE.

29th June.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE PATERSON.

That the King of Mandalay—a Buddhist—should consider himself a pillar of the English Church and nourisher of English clergy, would be as ridiculous as it is offensive, if it were not that His Majesty has very good grounds for assuming the position. His fatherly patronage of the Rev. Mr. Marks has been noticed by us before, and we now draw attention to his liberality to the Rev. Mr. Paterson. This gentleman, who has been travelling about in the Burman and Chinese seas, paid a visit very lately to the King of Mandalay, and from His Majesty accepted a present of Rs. 300. How this sum was expended, the Rev. Mr. Paterson, with most culpable carelessness, has neglected to explain, and we would ask, is it not the natural inference from his silence that he did *not* spend it in charity or the cause of religion? We may also, now that we are inquisitive on this subject, ask Archdeacon Pratt what use was made of the handsome sum—Rs. 3,000 or thereabouts—which his Buddhist Majesty gave to *him*? The fact of our asking the question acquits us of suspecting that it was privately expended. At the same time the ignorant Burmans are not above harbouring such suspicions, and it was, in a dignitary of our church, pitiably indiscreet, to bring his high profession within the pale of contempt of even ignorant Burmans.—*Pioneer.*

INTRODUCTION OF THE IPECACUANHA PLANT INTO INDIA.

The Duke of Argyll addressed the Governor-General on the 20th April as follows:—

I have considered in Council the despatch from your Excellency in Council, numbered 12, Public, and dated the 25th of January, urging upon me the importance of introducing the Ipecacuanha plant into India, and suggesting that Dr. Anderson, the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Calcutta, now in this country, should be asked to submit proposals as to the best means for obtaining the object in view.

On the application of the Government of Bombay last year, I had already recognized the importance of introducing this valuable medicine; and the two plants received at Bombay having died, I had already taken steps for procuring others for transmission in July next.

I transmit to you the correspondence which has been held with Dr. Anderson on this subject; and I trust that, even should the other attempts fail, Dr. Anderson will still have a sufficient number of strong plants to send or to take back with him to India, to secure the introduction and establishment of the plant.

It seemed to me that an application through the diplomatic agents of Her Majesty was not likely to be so successful as an application through commercial or scientific gentlemen. You will see from the accompanying memorandum by Mr. C. R. Markham, of which I transmit 15 copies, that he has written to Messrs Miers and Co., of Rio, to Mr. Bramah, and to Dr. Otho Wucherer, to obtain roots of the plant.

The accompanying correspondence with Dr. Cleghorn and Dr. Balfour will show you that I have also enlisted the kind assistance of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Edinburgh besides the aid promised at Kew. I forward also herewith 70 copies of the memorandum on the propagation of the Ipecacuanha plant prepared by Mr. McNab of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Edinburgh. Dr Christison and Dr. Balfour have likewise applied to Dr. Gunning, a medical practitioner at Rio, to assist them in obtaining plants and seeds.

I add to these documents the letters which have passed between Dr. Hooker and this office, on the supply of plants for Bombay.

You will learn from my despatch to that Government of this day's date, that the plants destined for them will be retained at Kew; and two healthy plants will be sent to them from the Botanical Gardens at Calcutta.

Copies of the above, with the enclosures referred to, have been transmitted to the Government of Bombay, which has directed that the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens and the Secretary of the Agri-Horticultural Society should be furnished with copies

THE PRINCE AND THE RYOT.

For the first time in the history of the Calcutta Medical College the lecture introductory to the session was read by a native and a native Christian—Dr. S. G. Chuckerbutty. The published lecture, which is devoted chiefly to the subject of general education, contains two pictures of the native chief and the ryot which are of some interest as drawn by one born a Hindoo:—

Indian Princes.

With a few honourable exceptions they are a set of lazy, selfish, avaricious, ostentatious men, ignorant to the extreme, steeped in vice, and leading a sort of existence little better than that of the wild beasts of the forest. Education has hitherto made little or no impression upon them, and in that respect they are not much above the meanest ryot. Contemning it themselves they cannot appreciate the value of education in others. For such men it would be a real mercy to be compelled to pay an educational cess, for, if they are satisfied with their own ignorance, they have no right to debar the advantages of education from others who need it most. The day will come when these men will learn their error; for as some of them are now nominated to the Councils of Government, the sorry figures they cut there must deeply hurt their personal vanity, and sooner or later stir them to the quick if from political considerations alone. Not till then will they......cease to be the canker that eats into the vitals of the country,—not till then will they be a blessing instead of a curse to their countrymen.

Indian Peasants.

The lower class includes the aborigines of the country, the cultivators of the soil, and the great mass of labourers who earn their bread by actual bodily toil. This is the great class of *ryots*, born to labour, dressed in rags, eking out with difficulty an existence of wretchedness, scantily fed, spare-limbed, sleeping in miserable huts, surrounded by filth and squalor, exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, oppressed by all who approach them, and with minds which are perfect intellectual blanks. The very extremity of their condition has roused the sympathies of Government and led to the resolution to ameliorate it as soon as possible. In Bengal, however, this will be a serious undertaking, and will well deserve judgment and prudence as well as liberality and earnestness. The only thing suitable for them at present is vernacular education of an elementary character, leaving the propriety of higher schools to be decided hereafter.

Professor Chuckerbutty follows this with the statement that, as a national question, nothing worth mentioning has been done for the women of India. "Of all the great social problems to be solved in this country, this is undoubtedly the greatest. It is useless to hide from ourselves the fact that the degraded condition of the women of India is the fountain-spring of numerous social evils."

The following paragraph from *Putnam's Magazine* throws some light on the state of periodical literature in the United States:—"All the foreign quarterlies are regularly reproduced as they have been; four of the principal monthly magazines resort to noted English authors for their main attractions; four of our foremost popular illustrated weeklies are little more than copies, as to their pictures, of the foreign illustrated weeklies; and two, if not three, of our daily journals are chiefly edited by men from abroad."

The committee appointed by Convocation to revise the authorized version of the Scriptures have drawn up a series of resolutions and rules laying down the fundamental principles on which the revision is to be conducted. The committee are divided into two companies, one for the revision of the Old Testament, and the other for that of the New, and a certain number of scholars and divines have been invited to join each company. Among them are Dr. W. L. Alexander and Professor Newth (Independents); Dr. Angus, Dr. Gotch, and Dr. Benjamin Davies (Baptists); Professor Milligan (Church of Scotland); Professor Fairbairn (Scotch Free Church); Dr. Eadie (United Presbyterian); and Dr. J. H. Newman.

An unlucky drag accident took place last Saturday, May 28, in Richmond Park. A new Cab Company has been started, and the managing director, a Captain Haworth, formerly in the Indian Army, was dining in the 'Press,' as it is called, by which is meant that rather seedy section of it which will eat at anybody's expense on the strength of the connexion, although they belong to it only in the same way that a stage supper, at 1.6 at night, does to the drama. Arrived in Richmond Park after dinner, George Hodder, an old man, who should have known better and been soberer, began sounding a French horn, the horses started, the leaders plunged, the wheelers ran into a tree, and the coach was upset, all the travellers being badly spilt. Captain Haworth's ribs were broken and his arms were much hurt, and a gentleman named Allen was also injured; but poor George Hodder, who had just written a very dull book, which was rather slashed into by the *Saturday Review*, fell on his head and fractured his skull. Fortunately, his friends said an injury there was less likely to affect him than anywhere else, and so it has proved. He is reported out of danger and is going on favourably, but altogether this was a bad omen for the new Cab Company for an opening day. Gentlemen of this stamp are not to be tempted with a good dinner too often, as it disturbs their equilibrium, and the outside of a four-in-hand is not a convenient height from which to seek the solace of one's native gutter.—*London Letter.*

It would be interesting as a test of the wisdom of our ancestors to put in force, if only for a time, various old Acts of Parliament, and see the practical effect of them. It is possible some of the old remedies might agree with our constitution, and that we should find ourselves all the better for them. In some respects we certainly could not be much the worse. Take, for instance, an Act passed in the 9th of Queen Anne, the provisions of which, if carried into effect, would somewhat diminish the crowd at Epsom, but would cause greater equanimity in the long run among a large portion of the community. For in all betting matters there can be no doubt that one man's prosperity is another man's adversity, and *vice versa*. The Act recites "that divers lewd and dissolute persons live at great expenses, having no visible estate, profession, or calling, to maintain themselves, but support these expenses by gaming only;" and enacts that any two justices may "cause to be brought before them all persons within their limits whom they shall have just cause to suspect to have no visible estate, profession, or calling to maintain themselves by, but who for the most part support themselves by gaming; and, if such persons shall not make the contrary appear to such justices they are to be bound to their good behaviour for a twelvemonth, and, in default of sufficient security, to be committed to prison until they can find the same; and, if security shall be given, it will be forfeited on their playing or betting at any one time for more than the value of twenty shillings." This seems to be a very good Act of Queen Anne's, and one that does credit to Her Majesty's heart and head. The only question as to putting it into operation is, how would it affect our upper classes?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE COMPETITION WALLAS.

The late examination for the Indian Civil Service presents some features of interest. The competition was keener than ever; there were nearly four hundred candidates, and the marks were the highest ever given. A large proportion of the candidates were university men—fifteen (of whom seven were beaten), exhibiting mathematical attainments which would have secured a wranglership. All the men who came from Oxford and Cambridge had previously taken an open scholarship in 1868 or 1869, which is a noteworthy fact, as, in the belauded earlier years of competition, men repeatedly got into the first twenty, who had neither attained that honour nor any equivalent university distinction.

On the other hand, it appears that many university men of high distinction were not only defeated but marked so ignominiously, that the hostilities now felt by the ancient universities will be aggravated. In point of fact, the Civil Service examination is now a great battle of the schools, in which the so-called national universities are often worsted, for the simple reason that their alumni have come to think that there is no educational goal or arena worthy a contest beyond their precincts. We fear that Professor Huxley's views have been carried too far—one of the winners having scored 930 marks out of 1,000 in Natural Science—for the Professor thinks that the study of nature, pure and simple, is an education in itself. Considering, however, how very impure and unsimple are the men and things with which an Indian judge has to deal, we consider that this training is rather inappropriate.

The young men have already had a sample of what their work will be in India for the forty-first man, who was consequently thrown out, has protested that the successful native, Anundorum Boroozh, is far over the age. It is, however, simply impossible to disprove his oath, and his parents' "(Assamese) swearing will carry as much weight at home as any others."—*Pioneer.*

INDIGO AND TEA

Our latest accounts from the indigo districts are on the whole more cheering. In Lower Bengal the plant is beginning to recover from the effects of the long drought. In Mymensingh, Furreedpore, Malda and Purneah, manufacturing is being pushed on in hot haste, for the rivers eastward are fast rising and the plant on the *chur* lands is threatened with immersion. In Kishnaghur and Jessore, where the rains have been almost too much for the weak and untimely sowings, a few more sunny days would be gladly welcomed. In some parts of the Bhaugulpore district there was rain about a month back, whilst in others none fell from October last until the 17th current! Not much more favoured than the latter are Tirhoot and Chuprah, although a week ago there seemed every prospect of the monsoon setting in; but the season will be late and can hardly prove a very satisfactory one. Nearer home, planters in Benares and the North-West write cheerfully.

From the great tea districts the accounts are not very encouraging. Rain and sunshine fairly proportioned can hardly be excessive; but although the rains have fallen like a deluge, the sun has been very chary of his beams and Kurseong is still in the clouds. Darjeeling has less to complain of. From Assam we have no reports, but in Cachar rain was falling at the rate of ten to twelve inches in four days, and in one garden, it is said, a downfal of 24 inches in one week had been registered! Kangra and the Dhoon show promise of a favourable season. The manufacture of green tea—stimulated no doubt by the unnaturally high prices realized in London last year—is much in vogue in these two districts we hear. It may be permitted to repeat the word of caution of a London broker, not to overdo the market with this class of tea, for whilst the demand for black is practically unlimited, that for green is very restricted.—*Pioneer*, June 28.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Seven hundred and ninety-two prelates + eight Jesuits = 800 = the Holy Ghost; so the *Indo-European Correspondence* puts the problem of papal infallibility. In speaking of the Council at Rome numerically, he humbly observes that "whether there be six or sixty Jesuits at the Council, they could not muster a sufficiently strong force to sway the Council, or, to speak more correctly, to sway the Holy Ghost."—*Indian Daily News.*

The King of Mandalay has always protested vociferously that he is most anxious to open the golden and silver road of commerce from Bhamo to Momein. Now the main obstacle to the opening of that road is the constant hostility amongst the dacoit chiefs on the borders of China, and therefore His Majesty's protestations are simple impertinences so long as he fosters that hostility. At the present time he is supporting in affluence the mother of Lee Satee, the Chinese chief, who is [illegible] and who in 1868 did his best to thwart Major Sladen's expedition. As long as His Majesty shows his liking for Lee Satee, it is certain that rascal will not improve, and therefore if it is honestly desired to open the Western China trade route, His Majesty should be compelled to make good his promises, even if he made them in bad faith.—*Pioneer.*

Mr. Fouracres, C.E., has introduced a simple and ingenious method of sinking masonry blocks into the wells of the Soane anicut, which has been submitted to Government with high recommendations. Mr. Fouracres' own description will make it as intelligible as possible without an engraving:—A piece of flat iron, 2½ by ½ inches is pushed under the bamboo curb on which the block is built, so as to project slightly on each side of the block; at each end of the stirrup holes are punched, through which bolts, ¾ of an inch diameter, are passed; the inside bolt has head below the iron stirrup; the other is simply hooked into the outer hole. On the top of the masonry block planks are placed, to which the bolts are fixed; the block is thus rigidly supported. The method of removing the bolts and stirrup is as follows:—The nuts on the tops of the bolts are first unscrewed; the outside bolts are then knocked down slightly into the sand, so as to disengage the hook from the hole; when this is done the inside bolts and stirrup are easily drawn up, as the removal of the sand leaves a hollow under the block; the section outside bolts are also drawn up, and the operation, which does not occupy five minutes, is complete. The stirrup and bolts are then available for another block.

The late Professor Grote left his "Examination of the Utilitarian Philosophy," complete. It had not, however, been finally revised, and has, therefore, been edited by Mr. J. B. Mayor, who has illustrated the text by notes.

The following letter appears in the London papers:—"Sir,—Before leaving London, I feel myself compelled to give the following explanation, in order to avoid all future misunderstanding. During the last representation of "Don Giovanni" at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, Madame Adelina Patti (Marquise de Caux) believed herself insulted by me, and in consequence informed Mr. Gye that she should decline to sing again with me. Although afterwards it was proved that the alleged insult was the result of a misunderstanding on the part of Madame Patti, and as such acknowledged by her, yet I felt it due to my reputation as an artist, and also to my personal honour, to request Mr. Gye to release me from my engagement, which he has accordingly done.—Your very obedient servant, Theodor Wachtel, Court Singer to His Majesty the King of Prussia."

The French Minister of War has not ventured to repudiate the order of the day issued by the colonel of the 61st of the line, in which that officer soundly rated his regiment for contributing a large number of *nons* against the Empire. The *Temps* draws attention to the manner in which several soldiers who took an active part against the Government have been persecuted. Three students from the School of Medicine at Strasburg have been sent away by Ministerial decision and incorporated in a regiment. Sergeant Chaffet, of the 96th, has been ordered to take up his knapsack and go to Africa. Corporal Dereure, whose brother is one of the editors of the *Marseillaise*, shares the same fate. Sergeant Medan, accused of having cried "Vive la République!" but acquitted by a court-martial, has been reduced to the ranks, and a sergeant-major of the 99th has been visited with the same punishment for having distributed negative bulletins. The *Temps* is inclined to think that the above punishments have been inflicted for insubordination, and therefore blames the Government for placing two principles in face of each other—discipline which is necessarily strict and narrow, and a political right which requires the most complete liberty. It may be doubted whether the Government will ever venture on another appeal to the army.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Personalities in Parliament.—Most lawyers know the amusing collection which once was made of abusive sayings which did not come within the law of libel. It would evidently be a great convenience to many members of the House of Commons who are anxious to use strong language without exposing themselves to rebuke from the Speaker, if Sir Erskine May would employ the next recess in a similar compilation of parliamentary epithets of an offensive character which may be lawfully used in debate. When Lord Elcho lately accused another Scotch member of "moral molluscousness" the Speaker might fairly have asked for the assistance of a select committee to ascertain the meaning of the term, had any objection been taken to it. The "assumptiousness" which Mr. Beresford Hope attributed to the First Commissioner of Works is more intelligible, though equally beyond the limits of the English language. Twice within a few days one member has described the statements of another as "calumnious," and the Speaker has admitted the strictly parliamentary character of the word. This decision is doubtless founded on the fact that the word has been used by the House itself in regard to a member. What it is lawful for the House to say it may be supposed any member may say. But there is a qualification to this which must not be overlooked. When the House of Commons in 1844 passed a formal resolution that Mr. Ferrand's charges against Sir J. Graham and Mr. Hogg were "unfounded and calumnious," it did so only after Mr. Ferrand had had the option of withdrawing or sustaining his accusations, being bound if he did not withdraw to prove them before a select committee. Mr. Ferrand's explanation was not considered satisfactory, and the House passed the resolution we have quoted. But there is an obvious and important distinction between a solemn judicial decision of this kind by the whole House, and the offhand use of such a word as "calumnious" by an individual member in debate. It is not desirable that such epithets should be lightly and freely used; and therefore we regret that the Speaker seemed the other day to give them countenance.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ECCENTRIC JUDGES.

In a regular appeal which came on for hearing yesterday (June 25) before the Appellate Side of the High Court, Mr. Justice Holloway and Mr. Justice Innes presiding, Mr. Vakeel Sunjeeve Row quoted a decision of Sir Barnes Peacock, late Chief Justice of Calcutta, upon a point under the Limitation Act, when Mr. Justice Holloway remarked that it was useless reading such trash, and that the vakeel had better confine himself to the grammatical construction of the section, and that he (Mr. Justice Holloway) would distinguish that case from the present one, if it was necessary; and, at some future time, he would probably extinguish it as far as this High Court was concerned. The learned Judge further remarked that he dissented from many of the Full Bench rulings at Calcutta, and that it was quite true, as Lord Eldon once remarked, that the decisions of the Scotch Judges were always bad when they were unanimous. It would be found, added his Lordship, that many of these Calcutta rulings were the productions of one man whilst the other Jackasses (*Query*, Justices) followed suit. *Query*, Have we any Jackasses in our High Court?—*Madras Athenæum.*

INDIAN DUNS.

Most of our readers have at one time or another been afflicted by "duns," but principally in the civilised form of letters from obedient and faithful servants. Let them be thankful then they are not exposed to that form of the disease, which is called "Dhurna." For the benefit of the unexamined "standards" we explain, that Dhurna is the sitting of a fasting creditor at the door of an obstinate debtor. The sight of a creditor in the bright June weather, slowly thawing and resolving himself into a dew, would rather gratify than distress an impecunious Saxon. Fancy the Great Eastern perspiring on the steps of Government House, and refusing to be comforted whilst Payne's young men with interleaved diaries, shrivelled up for want of pegs, at the doors of Under-Secretaries. But the gods of the Hindoo, for ever strong upon the stronger side, so far favour the creditor that they also prevent the *debtor* from eating and drinking and transacting business during his Shylock's fast. The conditions of this starvation duel are most unfair and one sided, because, if the debtor dies of his *own* too much, the Hindoo verdict is "serve him right." If, on the other hand, the creditor dies, calamities vague, terrible and certain, befall the unhappy wight, who couldn't pay his bills, and only magical ceremonies and gifts to the priest can restore him to safety. The practice of Dhurna, though suppressed by a special regulation in 1820, and provided for in one of the last sections of the Penal Code, is by no means obsolete, and a case which occurred the other day inclines us to think that the law should admit of more promptness in dealing with such cases. An attenuated petitioner from a distance brought a complaint of Dhurna against a Brahmin, and the magistrate issued a warrant for his apprehension. But during the time lost by the necessity of bringing a petition in court to procure a warrant, and in the service of the warrant, the offender, partly out of malice, and partly from fever, died. The mischief of the Dhurna was completed. The blood of a holy Brahmin was upon the poor wretch's head. His religion admits of no atonement. Would it not then be as well to give the police cognizance of this offence so far as this, that they should be empowered and required, upon complaint made, at once to remove the offender from the complainant's door? Why, when other great abuses of the country are doomed, should Dhurna be connived at.—*Pioneer.*

CAN MEN FLY?

A general meeting of members of the above society was held on June 3 in the Theatre of the Society of Arts, Adelphi. The chair was taken by Mr. Glaisher, of the Royal Observatory.

Mr. Walter Clure then gave his views on aeronautic science. He contended, as we understood, that manual flight would be the ultimate triumph of aeronauts, and reminded the meeting that the ancients had devoted their attention exclusively to that branch of the subject. He combated the many popular errors that prevailed as to the indispensable conditions of manual flight, contending that the means by which birds were enabled to fly were as yet but very imperfectly known, even to the scientific. He believed that man would ultimately be made a flying animal, but that there were certain artificial difficulties to be overcome before the much-desired object was attained. Air was, as a matter of fact, as solid as any other material, and it is only required that the person seeking to fly should be able to get an sufficient initial velocity to create in the air a solid resistance. His suggestion was that men should be taught to fly as youths were taught to swim in Germany, namely, by being suspended by a rope, when he could in safety make experiments with an artificial flying apparatus. He was quite willing to offer himself to the furtherance of science as a veritable pendulum bob, if the Aeronautic Society should think anything of his suggestions.

Mr. S. Harrison described some experiments which he had made with what he called an aerial velocipede. His starting principle was that a screw propeller set to act in the air merely churned the column of air upon which it worked without making progress, but if it were attached to a velocipede upon which a good rider could advance at the rate of ten miles an hour on a smooth road, the weight of the velocipede and its rider would be gradually diminished, and aerial flight thus at last be attained. His plan was to attach a plane of oiled silk to the velocipede, and at the corners of this plane to fix his propellers. Mr. Harrison illustrated his theory by chalk diagrams on the black board, and seemed to convince the meeting that he had at least made some advance towards a true theory of aerostation.

The chairman said that the last speaker had really touched the true principle. If ever they obtained perfect aerostation it must be by means of an initial velocity acting on an inclined aero plane. Mr. Harrison's idea seemed to lead up to both those desiderata, and he thought it would be worthy work for the society to test his theory by experiment.

After some purely scientific discussion on the action of the anemometer, a gentleman suggested that a light canoe working on the water, would be a better medium of experiment with the propellers than the velocipede. Mr. Louis Ohrick, consulting engineer, observed that the inventors of the sewing machine had not succeeded by endeavouring to imitate the old sewing process. They started on an entirely new principle, and aeronauts, if they wished to succeed, must do the same. They must not follow or study the flight of birds, but invent an entirely new plan of aerostation. What they wanted was patient experiment, and experiments, cost money; aerostation could therefore only be studied successfully by wealthy societies. The discussion terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the reader of the paper.

A daughter of the famous "Lola Montez" will shortly appear as *première danseuse* at a German theatre.

The numerous lectures that Professor Huxley has delivered of late years to popular audiences are being collected and published in America under the title of "Lay Sermons."

The *Musical Standard* states that an American pianoforte maker has invented a colossal engine which is said to imitate the human voice "in all its registers," the shrillest notes as well as the most profound. The machine and its inventor are on a visit to Europe. "Sir" William Stevens is, according to foreign journals, the name of the inventor.

Proof Positive.—Wife (who has been "sitting up").—"Well, this is a pretty time to come home. Four o'clock!"—Husband (who has taken nothing but one glass of a curious compound spoken of, by mistake, as "Whiskeywarra").—"Wha' you mean, madam, by 'Forkbeek?' Unfort'nly for you, madam, it sh'ppens, cassionally, I parsh'd Big Ben, madam, and heard it strike One (hic) several times, madam!"—*Punch and Judy.*

The art of publishing books by subscription seems highly developed in America, and some of the works thus brought out have attained a large circulation. The Civil War has "furnished," [illegible] popular subject for book-making, [illegible] serve as agents." Between 18[illegible] this way thirty books at Hartford, Connecticut, which amounted to 1,426,000 copies.

London builders show little respect for historical or literary memorials; nor can we reasonably complain of their indifference. A few years ago Steele's cottage on Haverstock-hill was swept away, a prim row of houses now occupies its site. Within the past month the very interesting old-fashioned red-brick house on Green-hill, Hampstead, once occupied by Thomas Norton Longman, has vanished. Many a literary party there assembled, and from the hospitable board strolled to enjoy [illegible] pect from the elevated and spacious [illegible]

A New Anæsthetic.—It is announced in the German journals that Dr. Oscar Liebreich, the discoverer of Protagon and the now well-known Chloral, has discovered a new anodyne to which the name of [illegible] lide (*Aethylidenchlorid*) has been given, [illegible] which has been repeatedly applied [illegible] the clinical hospital of Dr. Langenbeck [illegible] rapid and agreeable in its effects [illegible] chief merit, however, claimed [illegible] administered without interfering with [illegible] breathing of the patient, an advantage [illegible] over most other anæsthetics [illegible] body is stated to be very [illegible] repeated in a lengthened operation.—*Correspondent.*

Literary Duellists.—A [illegible] having arisen between two Paris [illegible] Lagarde, of the *Pays*, and M. [illegible] duel was agreed upon, which w[illegible] Bois du Pecq, near the Vesinet [illegible] for M. de Lagarde were Messrs. [illegible] ter, of the *Constitutionnel*, a[illegible] Cecilia, of the *Rappel*. Two [illegible] the party. The conditions [illegible] fined. The combatants [illegible] each with a single [illegible] more than [illegible] but the second [illegible]

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LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE OF RELIGION.

BY PROFESSOR MAX MULLER.

Third Lecture, delivered at the Royal Institution, March 5, 1870.

[CONCLUDED FROM YESTERDAY'S "GAZETTE."]

We now come to the third nucleus of language, and as I hope to show, of religion also—to that which forms the foundation of the Turanian world. The subject is extremely difficult, and I confess I doubt whether I shall succeed in engaging your sympathy in favour of the religious opinions of people so strange, so far removed from us, as the Chinese, the Mongolians, the Samoyedes, the Finns, and Lapps. We naturally take an interest in the ancient history of the Aryan and Semitic nations, for after all, we are ourselves Aryan in language, and Semitic, at least to a certain extent, in religion. But what have we in common with the Turanians, with Chinese and Samoyedes? Very little, it may seem; and yet it is not very little, for it is our common humanity. It is not the yellow skin and the high cheekbones that make the man. Nay, if we look but steadily into those black Chinese eyes, we shall find that there, too, there is a soul that responds to a soul, and that the God whom they *mean* is the same God whom we *mean*, however helpless their utterance, however imperfect their worship.

If we take the religion of China as the earliest representative of Turanian worship, the question is, whether we can find any names of the Deity in Chinese which appear again in the religions and mythologies of other Turanian tribes, such as the Mandshus, the Mongolians, the Tatars, or Finns. I confess that, considering the changing and shifting character of the Turanian languages, considering also the long interval of time that must have passed between the first linguistic and religious settlement in China, and the later gradual and imperfect consolidation of the other Turanian races, I was not very sanguine in my expectation that any such names as *Dyaus piter* among the Aryans, or *El* and *Baal* among the Shemites, could have survived in the religious traditions of the vast Turanian world. However, there is no reason why we should not look for such names in Chinese, Mongolian, and Turkish; still less, why we should pass them by with indifference or incredulity because, from the very nature of the case, their coincidence is not so striking and convincing as that of the Semitic and Aryan names of the Deity. There are in researches of this kind different degrees of certainty, and I am the very last person to slur them over, and to represent all our results as equally certain. But if we want to arrive at *terra firma*, we must not mind a plunge now and then; and if we wish to mount a ladder, we must not be afraid of taking the first step. The coincidences between the religious phraseology of Chinese and other Turanian languages are certainly not like the coincidences between Greek and Sanskrit, or between Hebrew and Phenician; but they are such that they ought not to be neglected by the pioneers of a new science.

You remember that the popular worship of ancient China was a worship of single spirits, of powers, or, we might almost say, of names; the names of the most prominent powers of nature which are supposed to exercise an influence for good or evil on the life of man. We find a belief in spirits of the sky, the sun, the moon, the stars, the earth, the mountains, the rivers; to say nothing as yet of the spirits of the departed. In China, where there always has been a strong tendency towards order and regularity, some kind of system has been superinduced by the recognition of two powers, one active, the other passive, one male, the other female, which comprehend everything, and which, in the mind of the more enlightened, tower high above the great crowd of minor spirits. These two powers are within and beneath and behind everything that is double in nature, and they have frequently been identified with heaven and earth. We can clearly see, however, that the spirit of heaven occupied from the beginning a much higher position than the spirit of the earth. It is in the historical books only, in the Shu-King,* that we are told that heaven and earth together are the father and mother of all things. In the ancient poetry *Heaven* alone is both father and mother.† This spirit of heaven is known in Chinese by the name of *Tien*, and wherever in other religions we should expect the name of the supreme deity, whether Jupiter or Allah, we find in Chinese the name of *Tien* or sky. This *Tien*, according to the Imperial Dictionary of Kanghee, means the Great One, he that dwells on high and regulates all below. We see in fact that *Tien*, originally the name of sky, has passed in Chinese through nearly all the phases, from the lowest to the highest, through which the Aryan name for sky, *dyaus*, passed in the poetry, the religion, mythology, and philosophy of India and Greece. The sign of tien in Chinese is compounded of two signs which mean *great*, and *one*. The sky, therefore, was conceived as the One, the Peerless, and as the Great, the High, the Exalted. I remember reading in a Chinese book, 'As there is but one sky, how can there be many gods?' In fact, their belief in *Tien*, the spirit of heaven, moulded the whole of the religious phraseology of the Chinese. 'The glorious heaven,' we read, 'is called bright, it accompanies you wherever you go; the glorious heaven is called luminous, it goes wherever you roam.' *Tien* is called the ancestor of all things; the highest that is above. He is called the great framer, who makes things as a potter frames an earthen vessel. The Chinese also speak of the decrees and the will of Heaven, of the steps of Heaven or Providence. The sages who teach the people are sent by heaven, and Confucius himself is said to have been used by heaven as the 'alarum' of the world. The same Confucius, when on the brink of despondency, because no one would believe in him, knows of one comfort only; that comfort is: 'Heaven knows me.' It is clear from many passages that with Confucius Tien or the Spirit of Heaven was the supreme deity, and that he looked upon the other gods of the people, the spirits of the air, the mountains and the rivers, the spirits also of the departed, very much with the same feelings with which Socrates regarded the mythological deities of Greece. Thus when asked on one occasion how the spirits should be served, he replied: 'If we are not able to serve men, how can we serve the spirits?' And at another time he said in his short and significant manner: 'Respect the Gods, and keep them at a distance.'

We have now to see whether we can find any traces of this belief in a supreme spirit of heaven among the other branches of the Turanian class, the Mandshus, Mongolians, Tatars, Finns, or Lapps. As there are many names for sky in the Turanian dialects, it would not be absolutely necessary that we should find the same name which we found in Chinese; yet, if traces of that name could be found among Mongolians and Tatars, our argument would, no doubt, gain far greater strength. It is the same in all researches of comparative mythology. If we find the same conceptions, the same myths and legends, in India, Greece, Italy, and Germany, there is, no doubt, some presumption in favour of their common origin, but no more. But if we meet with gods and heroes, having the same names in the mythology of the Veda, and in the mythology of Greece and Rome and Germany, then we stand on firmer ground. We have then to deal with real facts that cannot be disputed, and all that remains is to explain them. In Turanian mythology, however, such facts are not easily brought together. With the exception of China, we know very little of the ancient history of the Turanian races, and what we know of their present state comes frequently from prejudiced observers. Besides, their old heathendom is fast disappearing before the advance of Buddhism, Mahommedanism, and Christianity. Yet if we take the accounts of the most trustworthy travellers in Central and Northern Asia, and more particularly the careful observations of Castren, we cannot but recognise some most striking coincidences in the scattered notices of the religion of the Tungusic, Mongolic, Tataric, and Finnic tribes. Everywhere we find a worship of the spirits of nature, of the spirits of the departed, though behind and above it there rises the belief in some higher power, known by different names, sometimes called the Father, the Old One, who is the Maker and Protector of the world, and who always resides in heaven. Chinese historians are the only writers who give us an account of the earlier history of some of these Turanian tribes, particularly of the Huns whom they call *Hiongnu*, and of the Turks, whom they call *Tukiu*. They relate that the Huns worshipped the sun, the moon, the spirits of the sky and the earth, and the spirits of the departed; and that their priests, the Shamans, possessed a power over the clouds, being able to bring down snow, hail, rain, and wind.

Menander, a Byzantine historian, relates of the Turks that in his time they worshipped the fire, the water, and the earth, but that at the same time they believed in a God, the maker of the world, and offered to him sacrifices of camels, oxen, and sheep.

Still later we get some information from mediæval travellers, such as Plano Carpini and Marco Polo, who say that the Mongol tribes paid great reverence to the sun, the fire, and the water, but that they believed also in a great and powerful God, whom they called *Natagai* (Natigay) or *Itoga*.

In modern times we have chiefly to depend on Castren, who had eyes to see and ears to hear what few other travellers would have seen or heard, or understood. Speaking of the Tangusic tribes, he says, 'they worship the sun, the moon, the stars, the earth, fire, the spirits of forests, rivers, and certain sacred [illegible]; they worship even images and fetishes, but [illegible] this they retain a faith in a supreme being [illegible] call *Buga*.'‡ 'The Samoyedes,' he says, [illegible] various natural objects; but they [illegible] belief in a higher divine power which [illegible] is called *Num* is also called *Juma* [illegible] and is in fact the same deity which [illegible] ogy of Finland is known under [illegible]. The mythology of Finland has [illegible] preserved than the mythologies of [illegible] races, and in their ancient epic [illegible] been kept up by oral tradi- [illegible], and have been written down [illegible] have magnificent descriptions [illegible] deity of the sky. *Jumala* [illegible] sky. It is derived, as Castren has [illegible] *Juma*, thunder, and *la*, the place, [illegible] the place of thunder, or the sky. It [illegible] sky, secondly for god of the sky, [illegible] general. The very same word, [illegible] to the phonetic rules of each [illegible] Lapps (p. 11), the Estho- [illegible] Tcheremissians, and the [illegible] the growth and the [illegible] we catch a glimpse [illegible] of these Altaic [illegible] was asked by [illegible] prayers, [illegible] and how [illegible] too, rise [illegible] thou [illegible] That [illegible] service;—a poor prayer it may seem to us, but not to her; for it made that old woman look twice at least every day away from earth and up to heaven; it implied that her life was bound up with a larger and higher life; it encircled the daily routine of her earthly existence with something of a divine halo. She herself was evidently proud of it, for she added, with a touch of self-righteousness: 'There *are* wild people who never say their morning and evening prayers.'

As in this case the deity of the sky is represented, as it were, by the sun, we see Jumala, under different circumstances, conceived as the deity of the sea. When walking one evening with a Samoyede sailor along the coast of the Polar Sea, Castren asked him: 'Tell me, where is Num?' (*i.e.* Jumala.) Without a moment's hesitation the old sailor pointed to the dark, distant sea, and said: '*He is there.*'

Again, in the epic poem Kalevala, when the hostess of Pohjola is in labour, she calls on Jumala, and says: 'Come now into the bath, Jumala, into the warmth, O lord of the air!' (p. 19.)

At another time Jumala is the god of the air, and is invoked in the following lines (p. 21):

> Harness now thyself, Jumala,
> Ruler of the air, thy horses:
> Bring them forth, thy rapid racers,
> Drive the sledge with glittering colours,
> Passing through our bones, our ankles,
> Through our flesh that shakes and trembles,
> Through our veins which seem all broken.
> Knit the flesh and bones together,
> Fasten vein to vein more firmly.
> Let our joints be filled with silver,
> Let our veins with gold be running!

In all these cases the deity invoked is the same, it is the deity of the sky, Jumala; but so indefinite is his character, that we can hardly say whether he is the god of the sky, or the sun, or the sea, or the air, or whether he is a supreme deity reflected in all these aspects of nature.

However, you will naturally ask, where is there any similarity between the name of that deity and the Chinese deity of the sky, *Tien*? The common worship of *Jumala* may prove some kind of religious concentration among the different Altaic nations in the north of Asia, but it does not prove any prehistoric community of worship between those nations and the ancient inhabitants of China. It is true that the Chinese *Tien*, with its three meanings of sky, god of the sky, and god in general, is the exact counterpart of the North Turanian Jumala; but still we want more; we want traces of the same name of the deity in China, in Mongolia, and Tatary, just as we found the name of Jupiter in India and Italy, and the name of El in Babylon and Palestine.

Well, let us remember that Chinese is a monosyllabic language, and that the later Turanian dialects have entered into the agglutinative stage, that is to say, that they use derivative suffixes, and we shall then without much difficulty discover traces of the Chinese word *Tien*, with all its meanings, among some at least of the most important of the Turanian races. In the Mongolian language we find *Tengri*, and this means, first, sky; then, god of the sky; then, god in general; and lastly spirit or demon, whether good or bad.

I think you will see the important bearing of this discovery, for it clinches the argument as nothing else could have clinched it. Unless we had found the same name of the supreme deity in the hymns of the Veda and in the prayer of the priestesses at Dodona, we could not have forced the conviction that it was originally one and the same conception of divine personality, that had been worshipped long before the Hindus had entered India, or the dove had alighted on the oak of Dodona. The same applies to the Chinese *Tien* and the Mongolian *Tengri*. And this is not all. By a fortunate accident the Turanian name of *Tengri* can be traced back from the modern Mongolian to an earlier period. Chinese authors, in their accounts of the early history of the Huns, tell us that the title given by the Huns to their leaders was *tangli kutu* (or tchen-ju). This *tangli-kutu* meant in their language Son of Heaven, and you will remember that the same name, Son of Heaven, is still given to the Chinese Emperor. It does not mean Son of God, but Emperor by the grace of God. Now the Chinese title is *tien-tze*, corresponding to the Hunnish *tangli-kutu*. Hence Hunnish *tang-li*, or Mongolian *tengri*, are the same as the Chinese *Tien*.

Again in the historical accounts which the Chinese give of the *Tukiu*, the ancestors of the Turks, it is said that they worshipped the Spirits of the Earth, and that they called these spirits *pu-teng-i-li*. Here the first syllable must be intended for earth, while in *teng-i-li* we have again the same word as the Mongolian *tengri*, only used, even at that early time, no longer in the sense of heaven, or god of heaven, but as a name of gods and spirits in general. We find a similar transition of meaning in the modern Yakute word *tangara*. It means the sky, and it means God; but among the Christian converts in Siberia, *tangara* is also used to signify 'the Saints.' The wild reindeer is called in Yakute God's reindeer, because it lives in the open air, or because God alone takes care of it.

Here, then, we have the same kind of evidence which enabled us to establish a primitive Aryan and a primitive Semitic religion: we have a common name, and this name given to the highest deity, preserved in the monosyllabic language of China, and in the cognate, though agglutinative, dialects of some of the principal North Turanian tribes. We find in these words, not merely a vague similarity of sound and meaning, but, by watching their growth in Chinese, Mongolian, and Turkish, we are able to discover in them traces of organic identity. Everywhere they begin with the meaning of sky, they rise to the meaning of God, and they sink down again to the meaning of gods and spirits. The changes in the meaning of these words run parallel with the changes that took place in the religions of these nations, which in China, as elsewhere, combine the worship of numberless spirits with the belief in a supreme heavenly deity.

Did we allow ourselves to be guided by mere similarity of sound and meaning, it would be easy, for instance, to connect the [illegible] deity by the Samoyedes, *Num*, the same as the Finnish *Juma* (*la*,) with the name used for God in the language of Tibet, *Nam*. This might seem a most important link, because it would help us to establish an original identity of religion among members of the North and South Turanian branches. But till we know something of the antecedents of the Tibetan word, till we know, as I said before, its organic growth, we cannot think of using it for such purposes.

If we now turn for a moment to the minor spirits believed in by the large masses in China, we shall easily see that they, too, in their character are strikingly like the spirits worshipped by the North Turanian tribes. These spirits in Chinese are called Shin, which is really the name given to every invisible power or influence which can be perceived in operation in the universe. Some Shins or spirits receive real worship, which is graduated according to their dignity; others are looked upon with fear. The spirits of pestilence are driven out and dispersed by exorcism; many are only talked about. There are so many spirits that it seems impossible to fix their exact number. The principal classes are the celestial spirits (tien shin), the terrestrial spirits (ti ki), and the ancestral spirits (jin kwei), and this is the order in which they are ranked according to their dignity. Among celestial spirits (tien shin) we find the spirits of the sun and the moon and the stars, the clouds, wind, thunder, and rain; among terrestrial spirits, those of the mountains, the fields, the grain, the rivers, the trees, the year. Among the departed spirits are those of the emperors, the sages, and other public benefactors, which are to be revered by the whole nation, while each family has its own *manes* which are treated with special reverence and honoured by many superstitious rites.

The same state of religious feeling is exhibited among the North Turanian tribes, only without those minute distinctions and regulations in which the Chinese mind delights. The Samoyedes, as we saw, believed in a supreme god of heaven, called *Num*; but Castren, who lived so long among them, says: 'The chief deities invoked by their priests or sorcerers, the Shamans, are the so-called *Tadebejos*, invisible spirits dwelling in the air, the earth, the water, and everywhere in nature. I have heard many a Samoyede say that they were merely the spirits of the departed, but others look upon them as a class of inferior deities.'

The same scholar tells us (p. 105) that 'the mythology of the Finns is flooded with names of deities. Every object in nature has a genius, called *haltia*, which is supposed to be its creator and protector. These spirits were not tied to these outward objects, but were free to roam about, and had a body and soul, and their own well-marked personality. Nor did their existence depend on the existence of a single object; for though there was no object in nature without a genius, the genius was not confined to any single object, but comprehended the whole class or genus. This mountain-ash, this stone, this house has its own genius, but the same genius cares for all other mountain-ashes, stones, and houses.'

We have only to translate this into the language of logic, and we shall understand at once what has happened here as elsewhere in the growth of religious ideas and mythological names. What we call a general conception, or what used to be called '*essentia generalis*,' the 'tree-hood,' the 'stone-hood,' the 'house-hood,' in fact, the genus tree, stone, and house, is what the Finns and Samoyedes call the genius, the *haltia*, the *tadebejo*, and what the Chinese call *Shin*. We speak very glibly of an *essentia generalis*, but to the unschooled mind this was too great an effort. Something substantial and individual had to be retained when trees had to be spoken of as a forest, or days as a year; and in this transition period from individual to general conceptions, from the tangible to the comprehensible, from the real to the abstract, the shadow, the ghost, the power or the spirit of the forest, of the year, of the clouds, and the lightning, took possession of the human mind, and a class of beings was called into existence which stands before us as so-called deities in the religion and mythology of the ancient world.

The worship of ancestral spirits is likewise shared in common by the North Turanian races and the Chinese. I do not lay much stress on that fact, because the worship of the spirits of the departed is perhaps the most widely spread form of natural superstition all over the world. It is important, however, to observe that on this point also, which has always been regarded as most characteristic of Chinese religion, there is no difference between China and Northern Asia. Most of the Finnish and Altaic tribes, says Castren (p. 119), cherish a belief that death, which they look upon with terrible fear, does not entirely destroy individual existence. And even those who do not profess belief in a future life, observe certain ceremonies which show that they think of the departed as still existing. They take food, dresses, oxen, knives, tinder-boxes, kettles, and sledges, and place them on the graves; nay, if pressed, they would confess that this is done to enable the departed to hunt, to fish, and to fight, as they used to do when alive. Lapps and Finns admit that the body decays, but they imagine that a new body is given to the dead in the lower world. Others speak of the departed as ghosts or spirits, who either stay in the grave or in the realm of the dead, or who roam about on earth, particularly in the dead of night, and during storm and rain. They give signs of themselves in the howling of the wind, the rustling of leaves, the crackling of the fire, and in a thousand other ways. They are invisible to ordinary mortals, but the sorcerers or Shamans can see them, and can even divine their thoughts. It is curious that in general these spirits are supposed to be mischievous; and the most mischievous of all are the spirits of the departed priests (p. 123). They interrupt the sleep, they send illness and misfortunes, and they trouble the conscience of their relatives. Everything is done to keep them away. When the corpse has been carried out of the house, a hot stone is thrown after the departed, as a charm [illegible] his return. The offerings of food and other [illegible] deposited on the grave are accounted for by some as depriving the dead of any excuse for coming to the house, and fetching these things himself. Among the Tchuvashes a son uses the following invocation when offering sacrifice to the spirit of his father: 'We honour thee with a feast; look, here is bread for thee, and different kinds of meat; thou hast all thou canst want; but do not trouble us, do not come near us' (p. 122).

It is certainly a general belief that if they receive no such offerings, the dead revenge themselves by sending diseases and other misfortunes. The ancient Hiongnu or Huns killed the prisoners of war on the tombs of their leaders; for the Shamans assured them that the anger of the spirits could not be appeased otherwise. The same Huns had regular sacrifices in honour of their ancestral spirits. One tribe, the Topas, which had migrated from Siberia to Central Asia, sent ambassadors with offerings to the tombs of their ancestors. Their tombs were protected with high palings, to prevent the living from clambering in, and the dead from clambering out. Some of these tombs were magnificently adorned, and at last grew almost, and in China altogether, into temples where the spirits of the departed were actually worshipped. All this takes place by slow degrees; it begins with placing a flower on the tomb; it ends with worshipping the spirits of departed emperors as equals of the Supreme Spirit, the *Shang-te* or *Tien*, and as enjoying a divine rank far above other spirits or *Shins*. The difference, at first sight, between the minute ceremonial of China and the homely worship of Finns and Lapps may seem enormous; but if we trace both back as far as we can, we see that the early stages of their religious belief are curiously alike. First, a worship of heaven, as the emblem of the most exalted conception which the untutored mind of man can entertain, expanding with the expanding thoughts of its worshippers, and eventually leading and lifting the soul from horizon to horizon, to a belief in that which is beyond all horizons, a belief in that which is infinite. Secondly, a belief in deathless spirits or powers of nature; which supplies the more immediate and every-day wants of the religious instinct of man, satisfies the imagination, and furnishes the earliest poetry with elevated themes. Lastly a belief in the existence of ancestral spirits; which implies, consciously or unconsciously, in a spiritual or in a material form, that which is one of the life-springs of all religion, a belief in immortality.

Allow me in conclusion to recapitulate shortly the results of this Lecture.

We found, first of all, that there is a natural connection between language and religion, and that therefore the classification of languages is applicable to the ancient religions of the world.

We found, secondly, that there was a common Aryan religion before the separation of the Aryan race; a common Semitic religion before the separation of the Semitic race; and a common Turanic religion before the separation of the Chinese and the other tribes belonging to the Turanian class. We found, in fact, three ancient centres of religion as we had found before three ancient centres of language, and we have thus gained, I believe, a truly historical basis for a scientific classification of the principal religions of the world.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE BRAHMO-SOMAJ.*

(*Saturday Review*, June 4.)

In the case of foreigners who come making serious claims on our attention, it is not always easy to reconcile what is due to courtesy and what is due to truth. When they address us at our public meetings, or write books, in our own language, putting their own most cherished thoughts before us for our consideration, and taking great trouble—it may be with singular ability and success—to make them clear and attractive to us, none but very inhospitable and churlish persons would like to fail in rendering them all duties not only of just but of friendly treatment. They speak at a disadvantage, before audiences with whom they are certainly unfamiliar and who may be unsympathizing, and using a language alien at the best, instead of their own. They have thrown themselves on our generosity; and it is a right impulse to give them not only a fair but a favourable and indulgent hearing. On the other hand, in criticizing them—and of course they come to be criticized—it is a weak though not an unnatural thing to over-estimate the importance or the value of what they have to say because it comes from the mouth of a stranger, or to let things pass in them which in an English writer we should put down as shallow, commonplace, or untrue.

Such a claim on our attention has recently been made with some force by a person of undoubtedly remarkable character and talent, who represents a new form of Indian religion. Keshub Chunder Sen is an example of what Western, and especially English, civilization is making of native gentlemen in Bengal. He has thrown himself into the study of English religion and English books till he has thoroughly made himself at home with the ideas and general ways of thinking at least of our generation, and has come to speak and write English with vigour, and at times even eloquence. He is earnest in announcing his religious views, and his earnestness is of the English rather than the Oriental type. He appears before us the spokesman, the leader, almost the prophet of a religious reform which we are told is extensively affecting native society in Bengal, and the peculiarity of his religious reform is said to be that it is not destructive and negative but anti-sceptical and constructive; and while treating Christianity with much reverence, and freely using it as a source of materials, it does not start from or hold of Christianity, but finds in man, as he is under the present circumstances of his condition and history, a fresh and uncorrupted basis for religious faith and life. This movement, or association, or form of belief, or whatever be the right name for the thing, is called the Brahmo-Somaj.

The leading ideas and sentiments of this movement are set forth in some lectures by Keshub Chunder Sen, delivered in Calcutta at different times to mixed audiences of natives and Europeans. That lectures of this kind, implying a considerable familiarity with the course of recent thought in Europe, and with what are the peculiarly English ways of dealing with high and serious subjects, should have been written by an Indian gentleman, and addressed to an Indian audience which understood and appreciated them, is of itself a significant fact. It shows that what Greek literature did at Rome, English is doing in India; attracting by its intrinsic value and charm a portion at least of the higher intellect of the country, and necessarily, where it exercises this natural and unforced attraction, influencing and impregnating it. When once a literature such as that of England, so rich, so various, so deep and real, so abounding in power and beauty, has fairly of itself caught hold of minds keen, quick, and versatile like those of the natives of India, a greater effect is to be looked for than even in the corresponding action of Greek thought and expression on the coarser, rougher, narrower, and more self-sufficient character of the people which had conquered Greece. We may expect a new native literature to grow up, partly English, partly Hindoo, at first mainly imitative and tentative, but perhaps at last going out in forms of its own, and even able to react upon that which gave it birth, and to do again what the East did once but has long ceased from doing—to present new ideas, profound, substantial, and instinct with life and power to us Westerns. But such results do not come at once, or for the most part till there has been a great and insensible raising of levels, and perfecting of instruments and processes. Our own generation is not likely to see it. But in the meantime we may look with interest on writers and thinkers like Keshub Chunder Sen, who perhaps are the pioneers of changes of which we cannot yet imagine the direction or the extent.

The lectures appear to have created some excitement in England, which has been increased by the presence of the writer, and by hearing him speak and preach. They are, as we have said, remarkable productions for a man whose native language is not English, and whose native language was an Oriental one. There is much that is pleasing in what the writer shows of his own mind and habitual ways of thinking and feeling. It was to be expected, from his eclectic position and his twofold relation to England and India, that he would be large-hearted, sympathetic, and just; but there is more than this. With a manly straightforwardness and a manly warmth, there is a grave and refined appreciation of what is spiritually elevated, noble, and pure. Whatever may be our estimate of him as a religious reformer of India and of Christendom, it is at least satisfactory that, whatever may be said against our rule in India, types of character like this are the direct product of it, and that without it they would have been impossible.

But to an English reader the lectures, apart from their Indian origin, can hardly be said to be calculated to arrest or repay attention. They are simply an echo of what we are familiar with here; and we look through them in vain, as far as ideas go, for anything that seems distinctive of the Oriental mind and cast of character. The subjects of the lectures are, *Jesus Christ, Europe and Asia; Great Men; Regenerating Faith; The Future Church*. The theological side of them is treated as they would be treated [illegible] reverent and warmer school of advanced Liberal theologians; the ethical treatment shows that India as well as England owns the influence of Mr. Carlyle. The lectures are gratifying, sometimes inspiring, to our feelings. We cannot but say that they are unsatisfactory, and at times even provoking, to our intellect. They show the writer's sympathy for moral nobleness, sweetness, and refinement rather than his power to grasp and measure the elements of the great questions which beset his path as a religious inquirer and reformer. The best of his published lectures is one entitled *Regenerating Faith*. It is a very beautiful and touching expansion of ideas, which are now common in all Christian literature, respecting the moral effect on character, to elevate and purify it, of single-hearted and real convictions on the great truths of religion. Some of our best preachers need not have been ashamed of some of its pages, which draw the picture of childlike innocence, and speak of the secret of its power over temptation. But we seek in vain for any clear and strong intellectual foundation for the writer's eloquent and evidently earnest appeals. The philosophy of them, so far as it appears, is cloudy and indistinct. If any one wishes to see an instance of the fatal fascination which Mr. Carlyle's doctrine of the heroic has exercised on an Eastern, and particularly an Indian, mind, he will find one of rare perfection, from the absolute unconsciousness shown by the writer that he is talking nonsense, in the lecture on *Great Men*:—

"Great men, though human, are divine. This is the striking peculiarity of all great men. In them we see a strange and mysterious combination of the human and the divine nature, of the earthly and the heavenly. . . . A deep mystery hangs over the root of his life. . . . If a prophet is not God, is he a mere man? That cannot be. Such a hypothesis would not adequately explain all the problems of his life. The fact is, as I have already said, he is both divine and human; he is both God and man. He is a "Godman." He is an "incarnation" of God. Yes, I look upon a prophet as a divine incarnation; in this sense, that he is the spirit of God, manifest in human flesh. True incarnation is not, as popular theology defines it, the absolute perfection of the divine nature embodied in mortal form; it is not the God of the Universe putting on a human body; . . . . it *simply means* God manifest in humanity; not God made man, but God *in* man."

Of course we are all of us familiar with language of something of the same kind in the mouths of writers [illegible] different views. But what is curious here is [illegible] simplicity with which the writer lays down his propositions as if he were merely putting in clearer or more comprehensive words what all the world really holds. It is not meant for mere rhetoric or poetry, but for a distinct statement of fact, to correct a popular error; and the odd thing is that it never occurs to the writer to ask himself whether it is worth while laying down propositions of some difficulty and reach, merely on his own authority, without the slightest thought of proving or explaining them, or making clear what he means.

Language of this kind, vague, ambitious, and misty, and moreover not even original in its grandiloquence or showing an attempt at first hand, genuine though unsuccessful, to grapple with large and complex thought, is a considerable abatement to the intrinsic interest of these lectures. They do show on the part of the writer a deep and delicate sense of the excellence and charm of Christian morality. But they show a very insufficient power of penetrating to its real roots, and judging of the conditions on which it rests. They set forth, always earnestly and sometimes eloquently, what ought to be the results of an adequate and elevated religion, what ought to be the results of such a religion on that of the Gospels. But the writer does not trouble himself with anything beyond the results; he does not trouble himself to ask what are the suppositions and fundamental beliefs, not less indispensable because kept in the background, which are the spring and the support of these results. It does not seem to have struck him that the high morality which he extols and preaches is itself the fruit of a long, slow, painful course of development and culture; that, even with the New Testament in his hand, his own thoughts of its meaning would be very different if they had not been widened and quickened by the spiritual enlargement and refinement which are among the historical results of the diversified religious education of Christendom. Thus, for instance, he is very fervent against sectarianism and the spirit of bigotry. It is in the highest degree natural that a Hindoo wishing to appropriate the greatness and strength of Christianity should be deeply struck and moved by the quarrels of Christians, and their mixture of pettiness and bitterness. Still, if he undertakes to comment on them, he ought to understand something about them, and how they are to be accounted for. But when we are told that it is the evil of awarding exclusive honour to particular prophets that has filled the religious world with jealousies, hatred, and sanguinary strife, and made their followers plunge the dagger of brutal animosity into each other's breast: in fact, it is this which has mainly originated sectarianism and multiplied hostile Churches—though we fully recognise the wholesomeness and necessity of the warning given, and little as we love prophet worship, it is difficult to repress a smile at the gravity and peremptoriness with which it is here assigned as the simple and obvious cause of "sectarianism and hostile Churches;" as if the writer had never heard of deep and difficult questions, and of their power to interest and divide men. It is well to denounce sectarianism; but if a man expects to do so with effect he must not show shallow views of the cause which produce and sustain it.

But these lectures, though they may not in themselves have anything very striking or new except the high and earnest tone of feeling which pervades them, open reflections as to the religious prospects of India. The importance of the movement of which Keshub Chunder Sen is the spokesman lies in its significance in relation to Oriental minds. That it has already exerted a certain amount of influence we are assured. What are the chances of its taking such a shape as to enable this new religious philosophy to replace the older native religions? What are its advantages over other and more customary ways of presenting Western religious ideas to Eastern proselytes? It has undoubtedly one advantage, that it is a thing of native growth. It starts from a basis which Indian thinkers have laid down for themselves, and on which they build only just so much as suits them of the teaching which sways the West, and comes with a Western stamp on it. It ought, therefore, in itself to be more adapted to attract and influence men brought up in Indian ways of thought than anything imported from a remote and in many ways thoroughly uncongenial form of religious and social life. And as far as we are able to judge, among men who are at once intellectually vigorous and morally of noble temper and capable of high aims, its chances are considerable of making a deep and permanent impression. But as a religion of the future for India we do not see in it any signs of conquest. In the first place, though it has been worked out by Indian minds, it is after all essentially Western. It is but a reflex, and rather a pale one, of a phase of religious thought and sentiment, the product of our own religious history and accumulating religious difficulties, which lies at the bottom of much of our popular writing and has besides some very eloquent and powerful expounders. To the mass of Indian society it will be only one form the more of Western religion; one Christian sect the more in addition to those already there, assailing the old native faiths. Then it is difficult to imagine a religion making progress, especially in the East, without something that can be called doctrines; something which the mind can lay hold of as a definite answer to inevitable questions; something which it can say to itself that it believes and by imagination realizes. A strong high moral tone can hardly be relied upon by itself to recommend a religion which aspires to be popular; it needs besides an object of faith; it needs to take account of moral evil and sin, and to confront it more directly than by simply preaching its opposites. An Indian who asked what he was to believe of the person whom he worshipped, and what he was to think when his conscience recalled his sins, might be told by this new religion that he had better not ask such questions too closely. His conclusion would probably be that he could do without the religion.

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* *The Brahmo-Somaj*. Four Lectures. By Keshub Chunder Sen. London: Allen & Co. 1870.

BABOO KESHUB CHUNDER SEN AND THE SWEDENBORG SOCIETY.

On Thursday, June 2, this gentleman attended a specially convened meeting of the Swedenborg Society, at its house in Bloomsbury-street, for the purpose of receiving an address of welcome from the members. The chair was taken by the Rev. T. M. Gorman, a minister of the Church of England. The secretary, Mr. Butler, read the address, which, after offering a cordial welcome to Baboo Sen, expressed the sympathy of the society in his efforts to bring about a religious reform in his own country. It then alluded to several points of agreement between the teachings of the Swedish and the Indian reformer, such as the absolute personal unity of God, the supremacy of the life in matters of religion, and the all-pervading character of the Divine Providence. But little reference was made to the great point of divergence between the two teachers—that relating to the divinity of Christ. In acknowledging the address (which was accompanied by a handsomely bound set of Swedenborg's theological works), Baboo Sen said that many Englishmen had sought to convert him to their own sects. He thanked them for their kind wishes; but he had not come to England to become a convert to any sect. If he hated idolatry he hated sectarianism; and he did not intend to become the exclusive property of any one religious denomination. He wished to look with catholic, brotherly eyes upon all alike. He despised sectarianism from the bottom of his heart, for it made him an enemy to his brother man. He believed that India was to be reformed, not by assuming that everything English was good and moral, and that everything Indian was demoralising, but by taking care to preserve the good element of the Hindoo life and character—remodelling, not destroying, its ancient institutions. The meeting, which was a very animated one, was subsequently addressed by Mr. Hancock, the Rev. Dr. Bayley, Mr Wallis, Mr. Bateman, and the chairman.

An Incident in the Free Church General Assembly.—An amusing "scene" took place on Tuesday, May 31, during the discussion on the report of committees on paraphrases and hymns. Dr. Begg and Dr. Gibson argued that uninspired words should not be used in praise—ground more extreme than which it would be impossible to take. To meet this it was said on the other side that no more restriction should be placed on words employed in praise than in prayer; but granting all that Dr. Begg contended for, they might take passages here and there out of the Bible and put them together in a poetical form. Against this alternative, Mr. Waters, Burghead, spoke. He was almost wholly inaudible, except to those immediately around him. He was proceeding to show how this might work, and said that they might take as an example how the following two passages would read together:—"And Judas went and hanged himself." Here Mr. Kidston got up, and, touching the speaker on the shoulder, told him he was inaudible to the House, when Mr. Waters immediately faced round on Mr. Kidston, and called out so as to be heard by the whole House, "Go ye and do likewise." The joke, though accidental, created immense laughter.

We were all much gratified, if a little puzzled, by Mr. Bass's declaration the other night that there was not one in a hundred—"he thought he might add not one in a [illegible] their beer;" and it was with a similar mixture of feeling that we heard from the same authority that the process described as "turning the New River into the beer cask" was equally unknown to the trade. Mr. William Ray Smee, however, has set to work to test the accuracy of these statements, and communicates the result of his inquiries in the *Times*. Out of twelve samples of beer (purchased indiscriminately of large and small public-houses) seven were salted, eleven had colouring matter (five in large quantities), and in all there was an extra amount of water. Setting aside the best sample as to good and the worst as too bad for an average, Mr. Smee found that the New River contributed to the extent of 1,064 gallons out of 2,244; and that the cost of the raw material from which this artistically coloured water, sold at a price of £120, has been concocted, was doubtless less than £40. It is consolatory to learn that the consumers of the article were merely defrauded, and not poisoned, no *cocculus indicus*, or other substance injurious to health, appearing in the analysis. Mr. Smee, in conclusion, artfully disarms possible objection from Mr. Bass to the correctness of the analysis by informing him that the same analyst detected no salt, colouring matter, or added water in a sample of ale brewed by Messrs. Bass and Co. Mr. Bass, he anticipates, will hardly say this analysis also is incorrect.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The municipal authorities of some of the most important towns are, we observe, appealing to the Home Secretary by deputation to afford them some information as to the means of treating and utilizing their sewage so as to avoid prosecution. If they leave it in middens they are liable to sundry penalties under various sanitary and nuisances prevention Acts; if they throw it into rivers they are involved in legal proceedings for polluting the streams; if they irrigate the fields they are subject to indictment by the cultivators and inhabitants. Of course Mr. Bruce has promised to give the matter his utmost attention; in fact, "he is giving it his utmost attention," and will advise them what to do—when he himself knows. It is, however, clearly open to the towns to go to the same sources of information as Mr. Bruce has at command. They will hasten the solution of this complicated problem by doing so. They have subscribed some £1,500 to the British Association Committee which undertook to report on the subject. It appears, however, that owing to some doubts as to the application of these funds they have not been used, and the work is not yet begun. We have seen a circular asking whether the towns are willing to allow the personal expenses of such members of the committee as are willing to devote their personal attention to conducting the inquiry. As these gentlemen are liberally disposed to give their services without remuneration, and only ask for expenses out of pocket, it is a pity the inquiry should stand still. If the towns want to get out of the difficulty, they must help themselves and expect little from Government. They must themselves assist to supply the elements of judgment by actual experiment and the application of scientific tests. The committee of the British Association should be set to work as fast as possible.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MY FELLOW-CREATURES.

[BY CHARLES MATHEWS.]

(*The Australasian.*)

I've lived sixty-six years
In this valley of tears,
And seen all sorts of men, that's a fact!
And I've made up my mind
As to poor human kind,
That we're all of us more or less cracked.
It's all very fine
For your pompous divine
To give out from his pulpit of oak,
That we're all "fellow-creatures."
"Like minds and like features;"
O, lawk! I call that a good joke.
For in what we resemble,—
How Kean was like Kemble,
Or Byron was like Dr. Watts,
I could never conceive;
No, nor do I believe
That teetotallers can be like sots.
Only take for comparison,
Voltaire and Harrison,
Hannibal, Swift, and Fitzball;
And then say, if you dare,
In what way they compare,
When they won't bear comparing at all.
Why, there's not been a man
Since the world first began,
Who resembled another in fact;
And, as far as I see,
They in nothing agree,
Except that they're more or less cracked.
There's your friend Julius Cæsar,
Who, 'twixt you and me, sir,
Was not a bad chap at a fight;
Now just say, if you can,
In what way such a man
Can be said to resemble John Bright?
Each is cracked in his way,
And 't ain't easy to say
If the one or the other be right;
But it *would* be a teaser
To say Julius Cæsar
Was just such a man as John Bright.
There was Cardinal Wolsey,
Who lived down at Moulsey,
Was he, with his clerical mug,
Like Jack Sheppard the sinner,
Who hung out at Pinner,
And lived in a jolly "stone jug?"
Would you venture to state
That old Frederick the Great
Was Pierce Egan himself to a dot?
Or that "Lion-King Carter"
Was like "Charles the Martyr,"
Judge Nicholson like Walter Scott
You may argue for ever,
No matter how clever,
You cannot establish as fact
That an eagle's a mouse,
Or a pill-box a house,
You'll prove nothing but this—that you're cracked.
Now, take any two babies,
And start them as babies,
And give them the same cup of pap;
And bring both up in Surrey,
Teach both Lindley Murray,
And buy them the same leather cap.
Dress up both little boys
In the same corduroys,
And whip both with the very same rod:
You'll find all of no use,
One will turn out a goose—
One a scholar, and t'other a clod.
Teach 'em "two tens are twenty,"
And "As in presenti,"
And put down "Quæ genus" before 'em;
One quickly will hollos,
"Mars, Bacchus, Apollo!"
Ere t'other can get out "virorum."
You may work like a nigger,
But when they get bigger
They'll grow more unlike ev'ry day;
Though they've felt the same birch,
One will take to the church,
T'other pay his half-price to the play.
One will idolise Homer,
And t'other Bob Romer;
And when they are free from the school,
One will live up in attics
And love mathematics,
T'other doat on Fred Robson and Toole.
One man's born ferocious,
Another precocious;
One lamb-like, another defiant;
One's born for a writer,
And one for a fighter—
One's a pigmy, and t'other a giant.
We all have our breeds,
And our various seeds,
Just like animals, fishes, and flowers;
You can't make a dog
From a sheep or a hog;
They've their classes distinct, and we've ours.
Wou'd compare a bear's hug
To the bite of a pug?
Wou'd have left the least pity for Daniel,
If, 'stead of a cage
With wild beasts to engage,
He'd been put in a den with a spaniel?
You might just as well try
To make elephants fly,
Or convert pickled pork into venison,
As compel a born coward
To fight like a Howard—
A beadle to rhyme like a Tennyson.
All our different races
Have stamped on their faces
The marks that distinguish them—rather!
You may tell the born glutton
Who lives upon mutton,
From the savage who eats his own father.
Why, just look at the Yankees!
I'd not give two thankye's
For all the fine things that they teach
About men being "equal"—
They have found in the sequel
They can't carry out what they preach.
While the North stuck to figures,
South larrip't its niggers,
And [illegible] mission divine;
Till the wrong and the [illegible]
Had a jolly good fight,
All to try and change Nature's design.
After lots of hard thwacks,
The Whites found that the Blacks
Were considered as equal by no man;
A black woolly pate
Can't compete with hair straight—
A snub nose can't compete with a Roman.
Both Sambo's detractors
And best benefactors,
Who glory in setting him free,
While they crown him with roses
Will still hold their noses,
And shrink from the same cup of tea.
Since to prove black is white
Is as difficult quite
As to prove London Bridge is at Brighton,
The notion dismiss,
And depend upon this—
That a Black man is not like a White 'un.
Now I'll tell you what do—
Take a boot and a shoe,
They are articles ev'ry one wears,
And compare them together,
Though both made of leather,
A cobbler will say they're not pairs.
So, though all made of clay,
We're not shaped the same way,
And our clay's mixed in various gradations;
At the time of our birth
We're all sent upon earth
Ready-made for our sundry vocations.
We all were "created"—
That's true, as it's stated—
But were not created for "fellows;"
One's destined to play
On the organ all day,
T'other's destined to just blow the bellows.
Were it otherwise, why
Shouldn't good Mrs. Fry
Have been rival to Jonathan Wild?
Or "Humanity Howard"
Been whipped, the old coward!
For grossly maltreating a child?
Twist us which way you will,
Nature will come out still;
You may fight her decrees till you're sick—
Nature *meant* Edmund Kean
Should illumine the scene—
Worrell always was *meant* for a "stick."
Thus will every man find
His position assigned;
He's to conquer the world, or sell figs
Be he Morland or Titian,
He works out his mission—
Paints portraits, or only paints pigs.
One man's born to be funny
And squander his money,
Another's created to lend it;
The greater the bore,
Why the greater his store—
It's the pleasantest fellows who spend it.
It's some consolation
To know compensation
Is equally granted to all;
What by some men is wanted,
To others is granted—
Brown's too short, and Thompson's too tall.
There's Commodore Rose
With the gout in his toes,
Eats his three meals a day, and is ill;
While the poor starving peasant,
Who knocks down a pheasant,
In this life never swallowed a pill.
Then let's [illegible] content
Just to follow our bent,
And not bother our heads about others;
Let Nature alone,
Envy no man his own,
And jog on altogether like brothers.
Now, to sum up the whole
Of this long rigmarole,
It is wise to give each man his station;
It's really absurd
To treat all as one herd,
And drive all by the same education.
Try and humour the bent
With which each man is sent,
Duly stamped at the hour of his birth;
And assist the poor creature
To better his nature,
And act well his part upon earth.
If Tom Hood had been put
In a regiment of foot,
He would never have let off a gun;
For in spite of hard drilling
I'd bet you a shilling
He'd only have let off a pun.
Do you think that Molière
When he polished a chair,
And worked hard as a pillow and bolsterer,
Didn't sicken to do it?
'Twas bosh—and he knew it—
Then don't say we're all made
Of one mould and one grade,
And all equal—allow me to doubt it.
We're born wide apart
Both in head and in heart;
It's the truth, and so—this 's all about it.

A series of letters by Charlotte Bronte are to appear in *Hours at Home*, an American magazine, commencing with the June number.

"England in the Nineteenth Century," which has been advertised of late, is not a book, but a monthly magazine, edited by Mr. George Augustus Sala. It is designed to illustrate social features and to discuss social problems.

A Colonial Opinion of Cromwell.—The Postmaster-General of Victoria does not agree with Mr. Thomas Carlyle's opinion of Oliver Cromwell. In addressing his constituents a short time ago, he described the Protector as follows:—"Cromwell was a hypocrite. Every man with whom he came in contact became his dupe. He was a despot and perjurer. His success was a bitter failure. In fact, Cromwell was a fanatic, a tyrant, a hypocrite, and a liar." The Chairman of the meeting capped Mr. Smith's opinion by adding—"Cromwell was about the greatest liar, the greatest hypocrite, the greatest impostor that God ever allowed to afflict human nature."

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

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The Bank grants drafts—

On London at 6 months' sight	1/11 1/8	per Rupee.
" " 4 " "	1/11	do.
" " 3 " "	1/10 15/16	do.
" " 2 " "	1/10 13/16	do.
" " 1 " "	1/10 3/4	do.
On demand	1/10 11/16	do.
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The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
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" 12 " " 5 "

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JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Limited, Bombay, 5th May 1870.

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The Bank grants Drafts

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2 "	at 1s. 10 13/16d. "
1 "	at 1s. 10 3/4d. "
On demand	at 1s. 10 11/16d. "
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The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

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Bombay, 20th June 1870.

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J. F. Moir, Esq. | A. E. Ashley, Esq.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., cap. 54.

Subscribed Capital ... £500,000.
Paid-up Capital ... £50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. [illegible]

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Morriss, Esq. | W. F. Hunter, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | and
H. E. Bright, Esq. | C. Peile, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring ... £8,655,815-8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ... £1,699,344-18-8

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were ... £842,755-15-4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

{Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
{Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurance for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,

No. 19, MEADOW STREET.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Administrator General.

Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by public auction, at his rooms in Meadow Street, on Monday next, the 4th instant, a small collection of valuable books forming part of the estate of the late C. J. Davies, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, deceased, well worthy of attention.

Also,

Sundry effects belonging to the estate of the late Mr. D. Lee, Engineer, G. E. Weaving and Spinning Company, deceased, consisting of opera glass, drawing instruments, English cooking stove, wearing apparel, &c., &c.

Also, on the same day at 2 o'clock P.M., will be sold at auction, a brougham with horse and harness together or separately belonging to the Estate of the late Professor Hughling.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 1st July 1870.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 25, APOLLO STREET.

This day Friday, the 1st July 1870, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnstone and Co. will submit to sale by public auction, at Chinch Bunder, 2nd Row godown, by order of the Official Assignee, and on account and risk of Damjee Hunsraz, and others, Insolvents—24 dokra cotton.

On Saturday, the 2nd day of July, 1870, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Company will submit to sale by public auction, at the Prince of Wales Press, Colaba, the following bales of cotton damaged by rain on account of whom it may concern—

Marked J C & Co. / M G B / 370 } 37 bales of Broach Machine-ginned Cotton lying at the Prince of Wales Press, Colaba.

Bombay, 1st July 1870.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Enfeebled Existence.—This medicine embraces every attribute required in a general and domestic remedy; it overturns the foundations of disease laid by defective food and impure air. In obstructions or congestions of the liver, lungs, bowels, or any other organs, these Pills are especially serviceable and eminently successful. They should be kept in readiness in every family, as they are a medicine without a fault for young persons and those of feeble constitutions. They never cause pain, or irritate the most sensitive nerves, or most tender bowels. Holloway's Pills are the best known purifiers of the blood, and the best promoters of absorption and secretion, and remove all poisonous and obnoxious particles, from both solids and fluid.

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